

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE Boston Transcript of a recent date has a long article on Dakota, in which appears the following paragraph:

"One of the remarkable features of the immigration of the years 1882 and 1883 has been the rapid growth of that portion of the country west and north of St. Paul comprising the state of Minnesota and the territories of Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory on the Pacific coast, through which the North Pacific runs, and which is to furnish the business of that great transcontinental line. The road has but thirty miles of rail to complete the gap between the east and west, and the last rail will be laid the first week in September. The enormous development of this region during the twelve months ending June 30, 1883, is shown by the report of the commissioner of the general land office at Washington, which shows that 18,000,000 acres of public lands have been taken up during the last year, which was twenty per cent. more than has ever been taken up in any previous year in the history of the government, and its very magnitude indicates the rapidity with which the public domain is being absorbed. Nearly one half of these lands were taken up in the single territory of Dakota. In Montana, 407,000 acres were taken up last year, as against 197,000 acres in the previous year; and in Washington territory 1,200,000 acres were taken up during the fiscal year, against 449,000 in the year 1882. In Dakota 6,550,000 acres were entered, as against 4,568,000 acres in 1882. These figures show where the immigrants went to last year. It is estimated that Dakota increased its population 100,000, and that not less than 20,000 people settled in Washington territory."

"The establishment of the new capital of Dakota on the line of the North Pacific railroad has served to draw general attention to the value of the rich lands lying in the Missouri valley and westward. The capital was located on the 4th of June last, and within thirty days from that time so great was the rush of outside capital to invest in property at Bismarck that the deposits in the banks increased, nearly one million dollars. The territory received a donation of \$100,000 in money from the citizens of Bismarck, and 320 acres, and a guarantee of \$900,000 more. All this land is to be applied to the construction of the capital building, and within the next two years Dakota will have a capital building the cost of which will exceed \$400,000 without incurring one dollar's obligation, all the money being furnished by the donation of the cash above named, and from the sale of the land donated to the territory at that point. The North Pacific Railroad company advanced the price of its first-class lands within fifty miles of Bismarck \$1 per acre when the capital was located at that point, and during the month of June alone 26,000 acres of these lands were sold at \$5 per acre and upwards."

The resignation of Gen. Haupt from the management of the North Pacific will be received with less regret along the line than that of any predecessor; not because of his inability, but because of the cold military style so characteristic of West Point graduates. His acquaintances along the line are few, even among the leading business men. There was a cold formality about the gentleman that did not impress one with a desire to remain in his presence. There was a studied dignity painfully obnoxious to the ideas of the average western man; a lack of vigor and enterprise. No matter how conspicuous Mr. Haupt may have been in his management this lack of universal good-will could but result disastrously to the company. It is announced that for the present, Mr. Onkes will, in addition to his other duties as vice-president, act as general manager. It is believed by many that this is but the prelude to the introduction of Mr. Odell, a move that would certainly meet the hearty approbation of all the numerous friends of that gentleman in the northwest.

In securing the Presbyterian college Jamestown has won a prize which certainly justifies the Alert to speak of it as follows: "The location of the Presbyterian college at this place is one among the most important events of this rising metropolis of the James River valley. It is not so much the amount of money that will be expended in its construction or the ornament it will be to the city as the number and class of people it will attract here as a place of residence. A large number will move here and make this place their homes for the purpose of educating their children at this institution. Those who graduate from our public schools will be prepared to enter the college where they can receive a good and substantial collegiate education without the expense and inconvenience of going away from home, while students from the surrounding towns will come here to attend this college."

The enterprising people of Gladstone the new colony town on the North Pacific west of Bismarck about one hundred miles, are bound to have a paper. A paper has been circulated and the citizens have pledged at least 200 subscribers at \$2 a year each and a liberal advertising patronage to the right sort of men Mr. Letts, one of the prime movers in the enterprise, also agrees to donate a couple of good lots. The value of a good newspaper to a town cannot be underestimated.

The Fargo Republican tells us that a gentleman of that city attempted to kiss his wife with a lighted cigar in his mouth, and that the poor woman was severely burned. This is horrible! When a woman feels a thrill of love shooting through her loyal heart and puckers up her lips in a bewitching manner expecting to revel for an instant in the double-distilled bliss of a marital kiss, trimmed with nothing worse than a trace of beer

or the pungent aroma of Holland gin, and then finds herself chewing the charred end of a Henry Clay or a Sam B. Scott, her feelings can better be imagined than described. No woman can feel drawn toward her husband by that invisible golden tie and at the same time flop her lips over a cigar stub, and the Fargo man ought to be ashamed of himself for not removing his cigar, distasteful as the kiss of his wife might have been to him. Just for revenge, before claiming the next osculatory matinee she should chew a vigorous, high-proof onion for about five minutes and then give him a constitutional in the shape of a riotous breath that would almost throw him into the delirium tremens. It would serve him just right.

The newly organized county of McLean is now in perfect working order and feels as proud as an editor with a new suit of clothes. The officers chosen to manage the affairs of the county are all tried and true Dakotians who have the welfare of the country at heart, and it cannot be doubted that their administration of the duties devolving upon them will be just, wise and acceptable to the people. The new county starts out under the most favorable auspices and will ere long in both wealth and population compare favorably with her older sisters.

The young ladies of Dakota who desire to secure homesteads, are perhaps the only young ladies in the land who will not deny their age. In order to file upon land they must swear with uplifted hand that they are 21 years of age, and to their credit be it said that although a few may flinch and appear restless and uneasy, the majority of them swallow the affidavit and never bat their beautiful eyes. We have no sweet sixteen year-olds or blooming eighteen-year-olds in Dakota when homesteads are sought for.

The recent order of the North Pacific management to retrench strikes not only Brainerd where the large shops are located, but Fargo and Jamestown where smaller ones are operated. At Jamestown between fifty and one hundred employees were discharged. In this connection it may be said that Bismarck, not being a railroad town, will not, except in a general way, be affected. Bismarck is so located and its resources are so diversified that it is able to ride the waves of the most violent financial and industrial storms. The failure of Jay Cooke amply demonstrated this fact.

C. A. CRESSY, formerly of the Huron Leader, is now Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Prohibition Home Protection Party of South Dakota. Mr. Cressy's friends will be glad to learn that at last he is safely anchored on the highway to fame by the blue ribbon route.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean in speaking of the bishopric says: "As to North Dakota, it is now evident the house of bishops will proceed to elect a bishop for that jurisdiction also, his residence and chair of authority to be, very naturally, at Bismarck, that selected capital of the present undivided territory."

Every day the signs point most clearly to the resurrection of the old ticket, Tilden and Hendricks. Even Conkling believes this will be the combination of the democratic leaders which will lead on to republican victory.

Isn't it strange and sad that the only word in the English language that will rhyme with "editor" is "creditor"?

POKER playing has been declared a felony in Missouri, but train robbing is a gentlemanly accomplishment closely bordering on a fine art.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN is said to read all the New York daily papers regularly, and yet Henry Waterson insists that he is a strong, vigorous old man.

The St. Paul Dispatch says: "The puling little Globe has a severe case of flogage of nostrils this morning." The Globe should wipe its nose on its sleeve.

"MAY ANDERSON should be ashamed of herself for refusing the attentions of the Prince of Wales. I won't treat him so shamefully."—Dr. Mary Walker.

A WISCONSIN woman broke up a funeral by getting out of her coffin. Some women are never satisfied unless they can do something to mar the pleasure of others.

MATTHEW ARNOLD says an American changes his shirt once a week. Mr. Arnold, of course, took his observations back east where the people put on a great deal of style.

A WOMAN only twenty-five years old was married for the sixth time in Sacramento the other day. She is determined to get a husband to suit her if there is one in California.

A NEW YORK actress wore a string of cranberries around her neck at a recent performance and a leading paper gave her a quarter of a column puff on her incomparable corals.

PHILADELPHIA CALL: A New York youth who went crazy on the subject of music, and practiced fifteen hours a day on the flute, jumped from a fourth story window the other night, but his fall was broken by a clothes line and he was not injured. An ordinance forbidding residents from leaving clothes lines out over night will probably be passed.

The Black Hills Times reports that "the best oil region in the world is in Wyoming and Dakota territories. There are nine oil basins there within easy reach by pipe when they are needed. There is no fear of a scarcity of oil within the next thousand years or so, and by that time the most of us will be old and can't read well after dark anyway."

By Telegraph

Railway Enthusiasm at Fargo.

FARGO, D. T., Nov. 5.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the chamber of commerce was held this morning at which President Sargent, of the Fargo Southern, was present and spoke. He said that when he retired from the office of general manager of the North Pacific he intended to quit the railroad business, but when Fargo citizen came to him for help he went to New York for them because they had always been so kind to him, and while there he consented to become the head of the organization as by that means he found he could secure the aid that Fargo's business men desired. He further stated that J. J. Hill had controlled the North Pacific as well as the Manitoba road for so long that he believed he owned it, but he could find a competitor in the Fargo Southern not to be bulldozed, and that the latter would find means to go north from Fargo into the country which he now considers he owns. General Manager Marvel, of the Manitoba, is in Moorhead, and telephoned over that he did not consider it was best for him to come into Dakota, but he would like a conference with the officers of the Fargo Southern. They state that they would be glad to accede to this if he will assure them that he has authority to negotiate.

Arrested for a Shocking Murder.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Price's dispatch: Mrs. Ellen Long, a widow, and L. S. Whittemore, father of the boy found in the river with his throat cut, have been arrested for the murder. Detectives who took the case had their suspicions turned to Mrs. Long because of rumors that she once attempted to poison Whittemore's wife and failed. Searching her house they found bloody clothing which she had been wearing up to the time of the murder and a butcher knife and two razors stained with blood. In a well on the premises was found a club with blood marks on it. Her neighbors say that criminal intimacy existed between the widow and Whittemore, and that it was known to his eleven year old son, who was probably thus disposed of to stop scandal. The boy was missing for ten days, but his father made little effort to find him. The theory is that the boy was killed by Mrs. Long in her cellar, and that the father carried the body to the river and hid it in the place where he pretended to first discover it ten days later. Mrs. Long is a daughter of ex-county judge A. H. Myers.

Washington Wirelets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The annual report of the surgeon general of the army shows that 37,060 white troops were on the sick list during the year, and the total number of deaths from all causes was 214, or 10 per thousand, mean strength. Among the colored troops there were 4,689 cases of all kinds and 26 deaths, or 11 per 1,000, mean strength. The colored troops make a particularly favorable showing in the small number of admissions to the hospital for alcoholism, the rate being 4 per 1,000, against 76 per 1,000 among the whites. It is recommended that a thorough reorganization of every individual of the military establishment, which has been so eminently protective in the German army, be rigidly enforced in our own.

The postmaster general has dismissed from the service Postoffice Inspector Amos P. Foster for rendering to the department false and fictitious accounts. He was stationed at Austin, Texas, and was rendering accounts for per diem services which he never performed.

A rumor is current today that the vacancy in the court of claims made by the resignation of Bancroft Davis will be tendered to Secretary Folger.

Murdered His Mistress.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5.—Hubbard Milton colored, shot and fatally wounded his mistress, Annie Hunter, in a Franklin street bawdy a few minutes before 12 last night. Milton was very jealous and during the evening the couple quarreled about another man's ring which the woman had in her possession. About 11:45 they retired to a room and ten minutes later the other inmates were startled by three pistol shots in quick succession. All rushed to Hunter's room where Annie Hunter was found lying unconscious on her bed with two pistol wounds in the left side of her head and one in her right. Medical aid was summoned, but to no avail. The woman died at 3:30 this morning. The murderer after the deed jumped from a third story window to a shed and thence to the ground, but was captured several hours later just outside of the city limits.

The Virginia Trouble.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 5.—The city remains under control of the military under direction of the town sergeant. Mayor Johnson has issued a proclamation. It says all good citizens deprecate the present disturbed condition of the city and desire the restoration of peace and good order. He has appointed eleven special constables for each ward and called into service the Danville Grays as military constables to the constables. He says, further, "that so complete and reliable is this arrangement for the preservation of peace and protection of the town that I feel warranted in assuring my fellow citizens that peace and good order will be maintained. I therefore call on all good citizens to resume their usual avocations and cease appearing upon the street armed with shot guns and other weapons, and thus by quiet conduct and cooperation aid and assist me and the other authorities of the town in restoring peace and good order as all good citizens should do."

Negro Desperado Killed.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., Nov. 5.—Toby Grant, a negro desperado, was killed by A. Clement, a white man, at Bantouls on Sunday. Grant while intoxicated went into a store where Clement clerked and cursed him. When ordered out he threatened to kill Clement and assaulted him twice, when the latter shot Grant dead. An immense crowd of negroes gathered about the store and threatened to lynch Clement but three white men locked the doors of the store and stood guard all night, the mob remaining outside. Today an inquest was held and Clement safely conveyed to jail.

The Kid Not Yet.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—The excitement here during the past two days is intense, particularly since the riot in Danville. While a collision between the whites and blacks in Richmond is not very likely, yet the feeling is such that it will require but a slight hostile movement to precipitate a riot. The whites are making every preparation. The members of the 1st Virginia regiment are under orders from Mayor Carrington to hold themselves in readiness

for any emergency and 150 policemen are sworn in for duty tomorrow. In anticipation of further disturbance in Danville and on representations made to him, the governor this evening issued an order for the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Captain Andrew Pizzini, and a section of the Richmond Howitzers, Captain E. J. Bosher, to go to that city. The Richmond militia leaves at 11 o'clock tonight under command of H. C. Carter, who on arrival in Danville will assume command of all military there.

Failures of Lumber Firms.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Grand Rapids special: Rice & Messmore's bank at Cadillac suspended payment today, after a run and payment out of \$15,000. It carried O. S. Whittemore & Co.'s lumber for \$40,000, in which firm Rice & Messmore were partners. The lumber firm of Porter, Byrns & Co., of this city, assigned this afternoon. They can make no statement as to liabilities or assets, but that the assets are more than the liabilities. It is a small concern. The lumber firm of Wetzel Bros., of this city, made an assignment this evening. They put their liabilities at \$150,000 in mill property, timber and lumber. The liabilities are about equally divided between this city and outside parties, but what amounts are held by the banks here Wetzel refuses to state. The Chickering and other failures swamped the Wetzels but they can pay dollar for dollar. There are rumors of more coming failures but nothing to be relied on.

The Lost is Found.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Miss Churchill left with her friends on a late train last night for St. Louis. She declined to take any of her effects, saying she would be back next Wednesday, and requested Dr. Fletcher to keep her place for her. Prof. McElroy, an elocutionist of this city, reports that Miss Churchill as Miss Lockwood came to him on the 10th of August for instruction in elocution and represented that her parents were dead; that she was a graduate of a St. Louis school, and that she had determined to go on the stage. McElroy discovered her plans and pointed out the difficulties in the way. She went away, but returned again in September, and arranged a date to commence a course in elocution. McElroy determined subsequently not to accept her as a student. In his judgment she is undoubtedly stage struck. She sings well, but her voice is not suited for dramatic work.

Accident in Vermont.

ST. ALBANS, Nov. 5.—A train on the Missisquoi railroad was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, and the engine thrown into the river. The engineer, Thomas Flood, had both legs broken and skull fractured. The fireman, Frederick Hanover, went down with the engine and was killed. No passengers were injured. Edward Ellis, brakeman, is accused of turning and locking the switch, and causing the accident.

LATER.

Edward Ellis, suspected of having wrecked the train this morning, was arrested this afternoon and confessed using the switch early this morning, but claims that he left it all right. Circumstantial evidence is strong against him.

Killed His Daughter's Seducer.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 5.—At Birdseye, a small station in Dubois county, on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis road, a young man named Ewing, working in a stove factory, was shot and instantly killed on Sunday night by a Perry county farmer whose name is not learned. Ewing had eloped with the farmer's daughter and was living with her, though no marriage ceremony had taken place.

Field vs. the North Pacific.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—In the suit of Field vs. the North Pacific railway, recently removed to the United States court, Circuit Judge Wallace ordered a restraining order and an order to show cause made by the state court to be heard in the United States court today. Saturday Field's counsel gave notice that plaintiff would not resist a motion to vacate the injunction, and on hearing the case this morning the injunction and order to show cause were vacated and set aside.

A Heavy Verdict.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The suit brought by the heirs of the Kerr estate against the South Park commissioners to recover the value of 111 acres of land in the heart of one of the city parks which has been in the courts for thirteen years was decided in the United States district court today, the jury rendering a verdict for the heirs fixing the value of the property at \$350,000 at the time it was taken possession of, with the interest amounts to over \$600,000.

Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The supreme court has decided that self killing by an insane person understanding the physical nature and consequences of his act, but not its moral aspect, is not death by suicide within the meaning and conditions in a policy of insurance upon his life that the policy shall be void in case he shall die by suicide.

Cyclone in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—A disastrous tornado visited Springfield late this afternoon. It is reported that five persons were killed, thirty or more wounded and one hundred houses in the northern part of the city damaged or destroyed. The wires are prostrated and particulars will probably not be obtained until late.

Crushed to Death.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, Nov. 5.—At the south side of St. John's shore this morning, a coal shed fell, crushing several laborers. Two of them, named Walsh and Dow, were taken out dead, and four others, Vett, Ryan, King and Martin, were dragged out seriously wounded. It is feared that others are buried in the coal heap.

The People Speak.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 5.—An immense mass meeting tonight passed resolutions offered by Gen. Jubal A. Early, expressing sympathy with the people of Danville, declaring for a free ballot and fair count in tomorrow's election, and threatening summary vengeance on any man or set of men who undertake fraud.

Killed an Actress.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Nov. 5.—Charles Wilson shot and killed Kitty Clyde, an actress at the Gem theatre, this evening. He then shot himself through the head and will die. Jealousy was the cause.

After Carpenter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Daily News Lincoln, Ill., special: At ten o'clock tonight it is reported

that a mob is being organized to lynch Orrin A. Carpenter, in jail on a charge of the murder of Zora Burns. A military company has been ordered to the jail to protect him.

Probable Suicide.

STOUT, Wisc., Nov. 5.—Journal's Mitchell. Dakota, special: The body of W. A. Zelly, a land buyer from Michigan, was found near here. He had over \$700 on his person, had a bullet hole through his head and a revolver in his hand. He had been drinking heavily.

The Sharon-Hill Unpleasantness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Judge Finn today asked Senator Sharon to order Aggie Hill to furnish photographic copies of the alleged marriage certificate to afford an opportunity of trying its genuineness.

Chicago Flooded.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—One of the heaviest rains known in this section for years fell today. At midnight it amounted to nearly three and one-half inches. Many basements are flooded.

MARYLAND boasts of a cabbage with seventeen heads.

EARLY to bed and early to rise, is but labor in vain, if you don't advertise.

LEZZY, the pianist, has grown so fat that he can scarcely reach the black keys on the instrument.

A BISMARCK furniture dealer was all broke up the other day when a lady called to be measured for a rocking chair.

SIXTYING BULL is going to Jamestown to attend a Catholic fair. He is industriously practicing on his autograph so he can write it more rapidly and not keep his \$1.50 customers waiting so long.

GENERAL BUTLER is said never to use the word editor without saying "red-nosed editor," and an exchange thinks that Mr. Butler should bear in mind that there are editors outside of Boston.

"MAUD" wants to know if it is immodest to speak of night-caps. We certainly cannot see anything immodest about it, but at the same time it is better to avoid slang and frankly say "hot toddy."—Robert Davis.

MRS. HENRIETTA SMITH, of Cincinnati, has a boy whose father, she says, was once vice president of the United States. She gives no names, and a half dozen ex-vice presidents are trying to recall incidents of the past.

MR. ARTHUR announces that the White House is overrun with spiders. This state of affairs did not exist during the Hayes administration when nothing stronger than sweet cider was entertained in the spacious cellars.

A gifted poet in the effete east softly sings: "When wild winds blow, and falls the snow On summits old in song and story, With sea-larkin saccue upon her back The gleeful girl will gleat with glory."

It is said that at a recent Boston wedding the six ushers were chosen from rejected suitors of the bride. It was a graceful act to give the unsuccessful suitors an opportunity to witness the life punishment inflicted upon their successful rival.

THE Post Dispatch, of St. Louis, announces that the governor of Missouri committed suicide last Saturday, but adds there is a thing still walking about on two legs at Jefferson City, who will continue to draw pay until next election. He is known as "Keno Tom."

A SAN FRANCISCO man advertised for "320 red headed girls—must be good looking," and not one response was received. A few days later he advertised for "320 golden haired beauties," and before the paper was out two hours the street in front of his office was crowded with just the style of beauty he desired.

A YOUNG lady of Miles City has just learned, after six months' correspondence with her "lover," that the aforesaid lover has a wife and two children in the east. She thinks he is real mean to have kept the fact hidden from her, and has a big notion to scold him when she meets him.

DEAR reader, the profits on all of those nasty pills you have swallowed from time to time, went to Miss Ayer, daughter of the deceased pillarer. She is now worth \$5,000,000 in her own right.

A ST. PAUL man who has been married in about seven times announces that his eighth marriage will take place next Sunday evening with an entire change of programme and a new leading lady.

A LOVESICK young fellow in Butte, Scratched his gal with a flutte, But he got a reproof From her dad's hefty hoof, And lawd how the fellow did skutte!

THERE is no better paper in America than the Philadelphia Evening Call, published by Robert S. Davis. It is a royal feast of keen, cutting wit, concise information, and brilliant word painting put up in a two cent package. No family should be without it.

JOHN CRAIG, of Milwaukee, craves divorce because his wife is a gossip. It is to be hoped it will not be granted. Such a precedent would tear the matrimonial ranks of the country into tatters, and swamp our courts beneath a load of business mountains high.

A MICHIGAN woman who is noted for her beauty spoke for three hours on the temperance question and never missed an orthographical pause nor flew the track on an inflection. To her husband she must be a thing of beauty and a jaw forever.

A PATENT medicine firm advertise the cures of their nostrum to be almost beyond belief. A Grand Forks man can vouch for the truth of the assertion as three doses of the stuff cured his wife of scolding. The funeral was not very largely attended.

COOPER, the man in jail at Grafton for an assault on a young lady near Garfield, found a monkey wrench in his breakfast the other morning, unscrewed the bolts and escaped. Food for prisoners should be carefully strained before being given to them.

AMONG the reasons urged by a Peoria, Ill., woman for a divorce are: Drunkenness, swearing, obscenity, arson, filthy habits, incompatability, infidelity, brutality, laziness, bigamy, and non-support. What trifling causes some women will grasp at for a separation when the matrimonial yoke chafes them a little.

JASON GOULD.

His Partner's Version of His First Business Venture.

The Story Told Before the Senate Committee Amplified—Jay Gould's Tearful Ways—The Odometer.

[Marlborough Letter in N. Y. Times.]

In the smoking car of a north-bound West Shore railroad train this morning the conversation was chiefly about railways and stocks, and the name of Mr. Jay Gould was frequently mentioned. One of the party after awhile inquired: "Mr. Tilton, are you the man that Jay Gould said before the senate labor committee had cheated him out of his pay and board money while he was surveying a map of Ulster county?" The gentleman so addressed is the president of the Fruit-growers' association, the membership of which is composed of leading peach, grape and berry growers in the principal fruit-growing towns in Ulster county and along the west bank of the Hudson river generally, between Cornwall-on-the-Hudson and Rondout. In reply to the rather pointed question Mr. Oliver J. Tilton said: "I don't know how many copies of marked papers I have received since Gould gave his testimony, but it is evident that a good many people think Gould was hitting at me. Gould and I made the most of the Ulster county map, but I am not the man that told him to 'hang up' his board bills at taverns."

"Were not you and Gould partners in the map business?" was then asked. Mr. Tilton said such was the case, and, being urged to "tell the story," did so as follows: "When I first knew Jason Gould—now known as Jay Gould—he had not attained his majority. It was in the year 1852. I was then about 20 years of age, and I was living with my father, T. F. Tilton, on his farm in the southern portion of the town of Rosendale, Ulster county. I met Jason Gould for the first time on a fine summer morning, on the tow-path of the Hudson & Delaware canal, between Rosendale village—where O'Donovan Rossa, the dynamite apostle, lectured and collected \$700 one night this week—and my father's house. I was walking along leisurely when Jason introduced himself, and, after learning my name, he told me I was just the young fellow he had tramped a good many miles along the tow-path that Sunday morning to see. There were tears, real tears in his eyes as he told me the story of his wife. He was then only 19, and as far as I can recollect, what he said tallied pretty well with the story he related to Senator Blair's committee about his failure in the map business. He said he had heard that I had some knowledge of surveying and civil engineering, and he had come to see whether he and I could form a partnership. He told me, as the tears started out of his eyes, that he was in debt, and entirely without ready money. His story of the map venture, as I remember, was this: In 1851 John J. Snyder, of the town of Rochester, conceived the idea that a tolerably good-sized map of Ulster county would sell rapidly. At that time only one map had been published, and it was a small, unreliable affair. Snyder didn't have any more money than he knew what to do with, and Gould being what Snyder called "a likely young fellow," Snyder hired Jason to make a survey. Gould had then been working for Snyder for several months, and the story of his experience in trying to obtain board on Snyder's credit, and the rebuffs he met with, was told me nearly in the same way (though he cried when he was talking to me) as he told it to the senate labor committee. When John J. Snyder hired Gould he also engaged Peter H. Brink, then a Saugerties young man, to help with the work. Gould was assigned the 'back towns'—Wawarsing, Olive, and Rochester—and Brink partly 'did' the river towns, including Esopus and Lloyd. By the time Gould had told me all that as we walked slowly along the tow-path, we had got to my father's house, and I asked him to come in. Finally I made up my mind that I would go into partnership with Gould and Brink, which business arrangement was consummated four days after I met Gould on the tow-path. Not one of us had much money, but finally we 'raised' the wind—at least my father did—to buy two oldometers, one for Brink and one for myself. Gould had his own odometer. I never corrected them, he had John J. Snyder's, for Gould, after he concluded Snyder was 'no good,' kept the odometer and all the surveys and books beside. Gould and Brink and myself went to work with a map. We took different routes, and I at least had 'great expectations' when I started out with the odometer, trundling it wheelbarrow fashion over the rough country roads. We agreed that we would meet every Saturday night at my father's house, in Rosendale, where on that day and on Sundays, we 'fixed things up,' as Jason used to call it, and compared notes. Gould brined at my father's. We got all through Dec. 27, 1852. The map of Ulster county was then completed, except the engraving, and Gould said he would like to sell out and go back up to his home in Delaware county. We held a sort of an auction among ourselves and I brought in all the books and papers and original surveys, and Brink and I together bought out Gould's right and title to the map. All the papers and the original map I now have in my house at Highland. I forgot to state before this that when Gould, Brink and I formed a copartnership, John J. Snyder sued us in the supreme court. We gave our case to T. R. Westbrook, who is now Judge Westbrook. The case was dismissed, with costs to the plaintiff."

Mr. Tilton here left the train, but, at the request of the writer, he kindly continued the story at his residence. He then hunted up the books, map, and original surveys, and the receipt Mr. Gould gave when Mr. Tilton and Mr. Brink bought him out. The following is a verbatim copy of the receipt:

RECEIVED OF Oliver J. Tilton & Peter H. Brink Ninety Dollars & Wheel in full of all debts and demands & dues against them & the Ulster county Map.

JASON GOULD
For
JOHN R. GOULD.

Mr. Tilton next showed eight little pass-books which Mr. Gould purchased of George H. Bell, No. 153 Nassau street, New York, as the little tags passed in the covers indicate, for making notes of survey. Four of the books were written first in pencil in a very fine hand, and subsequently with ink over the pencil-marks by Mr. Gould. The other pass-books were "written up" by Messrs. Tilton and Brink. "You will observe," said Mr. Gould's former partner in the map business, "that there isn't any foolishness in Jason's books. He was all business in those days, as he is now. Why, even at meal times he was always talking map. He was a worker, and my father used to say: 'Look at Gould, isn't he a driver? I tell you he's a driver.' And what a man! Gould developed while boarding at my father's for writing his new name, Jay, instead of Jason. He scribbled it on everything. Look at this book, marked No. 1. See there and there and there," and as Mr. Tilton spoke he handed one of Mr. Gould's old survey-books to the writer, and pointed out

DECEMBER 27th, 1852.
Recd of Oliver J. Tilton & Peter H. Brink Ninety Dollars & Wheel in full of all debts and demands & dues against them & the Ulster county Map.

JASON GOULD
For
JOHN R. GOULD.

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A SOUTH DAKOTA MARTYR.

ANY persons who are laboring under the impression that the old-style copper-riveted patriotism of our forefathers has become extinct should at once disabuse their minds of the idea, for it is an erroneous one. The sterling old patriots who framed our national constitution and to fight, bled and died in its support were heroes about whose names a halo of glory will ever hover and whose deeds are enshrined in the holiest recesses of every loyal American heart, and yet their self-sacrificing patriotism sinks almost into nothingness when compared with that of one of fair Dakota's citizens. He serenely masticates his daily hash in Chamberlain, and his name, John H. King, gracefully surmounts the editorial columns of the Dakota Register. In referring to the fact that the guileless and playful people of Yankton are circulating a petition asking for the removal of Governor Ordway he says:

"Pass along your petition—let the people speak their contempt for this despicable ruler of our fair land by their signature. If we thought our signature would remove this blot from the face of our land, today, we would dip our pen in our heart's blood, if necessary, to seal his doom and save our country."

Shades of the immortal George Washington, what patriotism have we here! The heart stands still in awe, the life blood ceases to course through its regular channels, the flesh creeps and the hair of the head stands up in amazement while contemplating it! To save our beloved territory this noble creature would rip his 40-cent undershirt, plunge his canstapen into his loyal frame under the fifth rib, soak it for a moment in his heart's go-o-o-o-o, inscribe the honored name of "John Henry King" beneath those of a baker's dozen of his co-patriots, smile resignedly and murmur, "See that my grave's kept green," and then lie down and kick the office furniture all over the room in his last struggle with that grim messenger, Death. Ere yet his purple be-lod was dry upon the finger-be-smearred sheet, his spirit, released from its prison of clay, would soar aloft, and ere his loyal legs were straightened out so a coffin would fit him in a neat and stylish manner, his immortal soul would be roving about the golden streets of the New Jerusalem looking for Washington, Lincoln, Garfield and other departed heroes, in order that he might get into the same mess with them. He would feel lonesome in the company of common angels. He would claim a reserved seat near the throne, and in all probability would assume the meek, sad look of a martyr, and introduce himself to the Son with the remark: "I, like you, died for my fellow man."

Emblazon the name of John Henry King high up on the roll of fame. Bring forth the loud tumbrel, (or a bass drum if you have no tumbrel handy) and sound his praises until the stirring notes penetrate to the uttermost ends of the earth. Fling the banners from the outer walls, let the iron-throated artillery belch forth his name in letters of fire, and let all the people bow down and do homage to this noble citizen. Teach the little children to revere his name and the dogs to wag their tails with delight when they meet him on the street. Let orators descend upon his virtues, and gifted writers enlorge his nobility of soul in song and story. Should he really sacrifice his own blood to relieve the territory of the cloven-hoofed, many-horbed monster that rises up in all his hideous, uncanny deformity before his aflrighted eyes, the grateful people of Dakota would forever sing:

Breathe soft the name we love so well,
The name of him who for us fell—
'Twill e'er to the memory cling,
That honored name, John Henry King.

Ye songsters, tune the trembling lyre
In unison with heaven's choir,
And softly twang it as ye sing
The praises of John Henry King.

Ye children, when at mother's side
Ye kneel to pray at eventide,
Pray heaven that bright and endless day
May ever beam on John H. K.

With reverence approach the grave
Of him who died for land to save,
And nature's floral tributes bring,
To strew above John Henry King.

No patriot that ever trod
The battle field's gore baptized sod,
Can such devotion to us bring,
As that reeled off by John H. King.

Historians on glowing page,
Before us bring a long past age,
And of his heres rapturous sing—
They never heard of John H. King.

Unfurl the banners to the air,
Let trumpets toot and bugles blare,
Let cymbals clash and bells loud ring,
In honor of John Henry King.

Raise up a monument so high
Its point will stab the azure sky,
Engrave an angel on the wing
With gripeack marked "John Henry King."

And there above his mortal clay,
The masses wait their homage pay,
And all their choicest tears will bring,
To soak the grave of John H. King.

The TRIBUNE hopes, however, that Mr. King will not find it necessary to sacrifice himself for his country. Curiousities are scarce in southern Dakota and sight-seeing tourists should not be deprived of a single feature that would assist in repaying them for visiting that section. We hope he will live for many years, and he doubtless will if some meddler doesn't put the fool-killer on his track. If he feels that he must sign his name in blood he might open a vein in his loyal arm or get some one to punch him in the patriotic snout until the crim-

son fluid flows. It would look just as well on paper as his heart's blood would—perhaps better, for his heart appears to be out of order and its blood may have spoiled. But if you insist upon carrying out your proposition, John Henry, may you "requiescat in pace," as Charlie Collins so beautifully remarked many centuries ago.

The Governor Speaks.

The following interviews with Gov. Ordway, which have been telegraphed to the Pioneer Press, are to the point, and the executive comes to the front as usual and explodes some of the insipid falsehoods which his enemies are circulating throughout the territory. The following is his view of the southern-Dakota-Sioux-Falls constitutional muddle:

"What do you think will be the result of the vote in that portion of the territory south of the 46th parallel, on what is known as the Sioux Falls constitution?"

"I have taken no part in the Kilkeny cat fight which is going on there. On account of his salary grab, Moody had to step down and out of the judgeship. Pettigrew was compelled to commit hari kari at the Grand Forks convention. My old friend, George Hand, was remorselessly left out in the cold after sixteen years of official existence. Hugh J. Campbell's prohibition convention at Canton didn't pay, and in a word these patriots decided to reorganize the old Yankton ring, get up a state convention, and, under the rallying cry of more offices for more Dakotians, set up a state government. The people generally were favorable to division and early admission to statehood, but did not take interest enough in this movement to endorse with one-twentieth of their votes. The gentlemen who met at Sioux Falls had a perfect right to meet in mass convention and formulate such views as they saw fit. Some of these views were very good, and some of them were ingeniously bad. The convention was harmonious, because the leaders who got it

BUT OFF ALL OPEN DISCUSSION.

They straddled on the temperance question, on the tax question and every other real issue which would provoke discussion or require statesmanship to solve. Many of the delegates became disgusted and retired early in the session, leaving the managers to patch up from the various constitutions of the states some exceedingly plausible but deceptive provisions to be engrafted into a state constitution. The earnest temperance people rebel, and the saloon men who generally elected the delegates came to the conclusion that there had been a deal of cheating around the board. The farmers and business men discover the fine Italian hand of the Homestead mine and other powerful corporations in the plan for taxation without any leadership or organization. A large number of the ablest and best people in South Dakota

HAVE REBELLED AGAINST

the so-called Sioux Falls constitution. If none but those who have been leaders in it were to be suffered by its adoption, I should not regret to see a large vote in its favor, as I think it will operate as it did in Colorado and forever bury out of sight the revolutionary element who have ridden a good cause as a hobby to gain power. I am of the opinion, however, that the opposition to its adoption will bring out quite a respectable vote, which will be pretty nearly equally divided in the southeastern counties, while in the Black Hills, it is understood that the managers in favor of its adoption, will not open the polls except in the precincts where they are pretty sure to run out of the boxes a large number of votes in its favor. I shall, therefore, be surprised if the manipulators of the movement do not secure quite a majority of the small vote cast. With such divided sentiment in southern Dakota and all the counties north of the forty-sixth parallel rudely ignored, I fear the expression, however it may be, will not have much weight in solving the important problem of the early admission of the territory to statehood."

A FEW LIES LAINED.

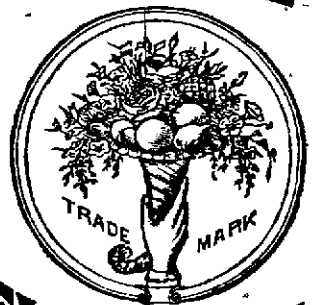
Reporter—I notice that the Grand Forks Herald and certain papers that are seeking to find something new to publish against you are circulating a statement that you are a stock holder in the Pioneer Press to the enormous amount of \$4,500, and attempt to give that as a reason why that paper has sustained your action as governor.

Governor—Yes, my attention has been called to that and a half dozen other new, but most ridiculous falsehoods which have been prepared to order by the syndicate of scandal mongers of which the Grand Forks Herald and Yankton Press and Dakotian are the chief cooks and bottle-washers. If these infinitesimal liars had put out the statement that I was owner of \$450,000 of stock in a newspaper which I presume is valued at more than a million, there would have been some likelihood that the public might have been gulled thereby. I have never owned a dollar's worth of stock in the Pioneer Press, or had any financial relations whatever with the proprietors of that widely circulated journal, except to buy the papers of the newsboys. I have also noticed a statement published in the Grand Forks Herald, purporting to have been copied from one of the numerous weekly publications in Washington, asserting that I had been connected with a man named Bloomingberg in purchasing district bonds issued to contractors, which, by subsequent legislation, were made equal to government bonds. This villainous statement was undoubtedly concocted by the lying syndicate to which I have referred, and sent out for publication. I never knew or heard of such a man as Bloomingberg; I never purchased or owned a district bond or certificate of indebtedness in my life; I fought the corrupt ring in the District of Columbia, which loaded \$25,000,000 of debt upon the capital of the nation, from the time they commenced to depreciate the public credit until the district government was overthrown. There was a syndicate of subsidized newspapers in Washington which assailed me there, precisely as the thwarted syndicate of county seat jobbers and county record swindlers are assailing me in this territory. I was sustained by the republicans in congress by eight consecutive nominations for one of the most important offices in the house of representatives, and have always had the sympathy and support of such leading democratic members and senators as Samuel J. Randall, James B. Beck, Daniel W. Voorhees, and others who were members of the house of representatives during the time I made my fight against the corrupt combination which destroyed the public credit and rendered comparatively valueless for a long time some of the finest property in the district of Columbia. I have met the old worn-out falsehoods purporting to

be sent out from Washington, and branded them so often, that this new crop of libelous falsehoods without a shadow of foundation has been put forth. If I supposed that any considerable number of people would give credence to this vile stuff I should almost believe that they had been given over to believe a lie that they might be damned."

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Prepared from Select Fruits that yield the finest Flavors. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY **STEELE & PRICE,** Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., Makers of Lepetit Yeast Gum, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and other Pure Food Products. WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourself!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a willful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue. Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1875, to present:

Paid to Southern Express Co. New Orleans, T. M. Wescott, Manager.	\$1,366,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Cassard, H. President.	463,900
Paid to State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President.	125,106
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President.	88,500
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlaron, Cashier.	64,450
Paid to Citizens Bank, E. L. Carriere, President.	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Mitchell, Cashier.	30,000
Paid to Ibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier.	37,000
Paid to Canal Bank, J. H. T. Casier.	13,150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Joseph Mitchell, Cashier.	8,200
Total paid as above.	\$2,233,650
Paid in sums of under \$1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States.	2,627,410
Total paid by all.	\$4,861,060

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as true as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the drawings for all the above named corporations, and in person manage and control the drawings, ourselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

St. Louis, Mo.
J. T. Emery
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000. To which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A. D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings, take place monthly.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A LARGE SUM OF MONEY BY DRAWING, CLASS K. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, November 13, 1883-1884 Monthly Drawing

Capital Prize \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars each

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 CAPITAL PRIZE.	\$75,000
1 do	25,000
2 PRIZES OF \$6,000	12,000
1 do	10,000
10 do	1,000
20 do	500
100 do	200
300 do	100
500 do	50
1000 do	25

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9 approximations of \$75,000	\$6,750
9 do	500
9 do	250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to \$235,500. Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

Postal Notes and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 507 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

MUSIC LESSONS

On the Piano, Organ, Guitar and Bow Cithern will be given at the convent at 50 cents per lesson.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would bear, out priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after a sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City

HENRY COLLEGE LOTTERY

\$30,000 FOR \$2.

Thursday, November 29, 1883.

3d Regular Monthly Drawing will take place in the Masonic Hall, Masonic Temple Building in Louisville, Ky.,

A Lawful Lottery and Fair Drawings, chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky and twice declared legal by the highest Court in the State. Bond given to Henry County in the sum of \$100,000 for the prompt payment of all prizes sold.

A Revolution in Single Number Drawings.

Every ticket holder has his own supervisor, can call out the number on his ticket and see the corresponding number on the tag placed in the wheel in his presence. These drawings will occur on the last Thursday of every month. Read the magnificent

November Scheme.

1 Prize	\$30,000	20 Prizes	\$50 ea \$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	100 Prizes	100 ea 10,000
1 Prize	5,000	200 Prizes	50 ea 10,000
2 Prizes	\$2,500 ea 5,000	500 Prizes	10 ea 10,000
5 Prizes	1,000 ea 5,000	1000 Prizes	10 ea 10,000
9 Prizes	500 ea Approximation Prizes		\$2,700
9 Prizes	200 ea		1,800
9 Prizes	100 ea		900

1,857 Tickets, \$110,400
Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.
27 Tickets, \$50. 55 Tickets, \$100.

Remit money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER, until further notice. ORDERS of \$5 and upward by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to J. J. DOUGLAS, Louisville, Ky., or Frank Frisby, druggist, Bismarck, D. T.

B. B. MELLON, G. N. MELLON
D. W. DICKEY, Cashier.

Mellon Brothers, BANKERS,

BISMARCK, DAKOTA

TRANSACT A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Collections made in all Parts of the United States and Canada. Accounts of merchants and others solicited.

1
A PURE strengthening tonic, free from whisky, cures dyspepsia, indigestion, and similar diseases. It has never been equaled. Brown's Iron Bitters.

WADLEY, GA.—Dr. H. L. Battle, Jr., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters are very popular in this section and give entire satisfaction."

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Dr. S. B. Myers says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility, loss of appetite, and want of strength."

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Attention given to Free-emption, Homestead, Timber Culture, Mining, and all classes of claims arising under the Public Land Laws.

Familiarity with the rulings and decisions of the Interior Department, acquired in an experience of several years as clerks in the General Land Office, and a practical knowledge of the laws as applied in the different divisions of the Land Bureau, enable us to speedily adjust any business committed to our care.

REFERENCES.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham, postmaster general; Hon. W. D. Bloxham, governor of Florida; Hon. John C. New, assistant secretary of the treasury; Dr. J. H. Woodburn, Scotland, Dakota; Hon. A. G. Porter, governor of Indiana; Gen. Thomas M. Browne, M. C., Indiana; Dr. A. P. Miller, Daily Tribune, Minneapolis, Minnesota; E. Sharpe, Esq., cashier, Montana National Bank, Helena, Montana; Hon. Hugh A. Corley, land commissioner of the state of Florida.

Detectives and Private Officers

Usually wear their badges of authority concealed under their clothing, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil wears its badge in the form of printed labels attached to each and every bottle, so that all may know its mission. It is given full and complete authority to arrest all aches and pains, and does its duty every time.

No Experiment.

With a majority of people it is no experiment that Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup is a sure cure for coughs, colds, pains in the lungs, soreness in the chest, etc., but for those who doubt, ask your neighbors who have used it or get a free sample bottle of Frisby, the druggist. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

Cause of Failure.

Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of to-day. Frisby, the druggist, is not liable to fail for the want of confidence in Dr. Rosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, for he gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, and all affections of the throat and lungs.

DOLMANS, Circulars, SACQUES

And Wraps of all styles just opened at

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And will be sold at astonishing low prices. Save your money and see them before you purchase.

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Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel. Palace Dining Cars, luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers, and elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of Passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also no change of cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City.

If you wish the best traveling Accommodations always buy tickets over the Royal Route.
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Larchwood Stock Farms

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Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

THOROUGHbred AND GRADE BULLS FOR SALE.

The Grades are three-fourths Hereford and one-fourth Short Horn, and are just the range.

Correspondence solicited and visitors cordially welcomed.

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FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES,

WALL PAPER, ETC.

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BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.
Published every morning, except Monday, at
Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all
parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week,
or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One month, postage paid.....\$ 1.00
Three months, postage paid..... 3.00
Six months, postage paid..... 5.00
One year, postage paid..... 10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news
of the week, both foreign and local, published
every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address
for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

TO ADVERTISERS:
The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town
within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reached
by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising
medium in this part of the Northwest.
The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly
increasing circulation throughout the country,
and is a desirable sheet through which to
reach the farmers and residents of the small
towns remote from railroad lines.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is
A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room
25, Tribune Building, New York.
The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at
the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the
leading reading rooms throughout the city.

A BARREN WASTE.

THE TRIBUNE Tuesday received a
letter from a gentleman in Ohio in
which he says:

"A man who returned here from Dakota a few
days since informs me that the territory is a
barren waste and that all the glowing stories we
have heard of its fertility, soil and climate are
skillfully concocted newspaper lies. Can this
really be true?"

Alas! dear friend, it is indeed too
true. The fear of remorse and penitence
steals silently down our usually adamant
cheek and irrigates the germ of our
drouth-stricken moustache as we reflect
that our pen has aided in giving cir-
culation to these damnable lies. Remorse
is gnawing like a canker worm at our
heart, and we can no longer countenance
such sinful deceit. We will now tell
the truth though the heavens fall and
the real estate boomer gnashes his teeth
in uncontrollable rage.

During the past summer we made an
extended tour of the country lying on all
sides of our capital city, and our soul
was troubled at the scene of desolation
and barrenness that everywhere met our
gaze. Poor, abused, overfed cattle roamed
disconsolately about in inferior grass
that only came up to their knees: Just
think of it! Green, nutritious grass only
knee high when we expected to find it
towering in emerald beauty above their
fat, sleek backs. They looked up at
us with sad, reproachful eyes that
seemed to say: "How cruel to imprison
us in this venal penitentiary and expect
us to eat our way out!" The stings
of remorse over the lies we had
told then attacked us with a
riotous ferocity that any swarm of
hornets in Christendom would envy. We
hastened from the saddening scene and
soon came upon a frame dwelling only
one story high. Again did our conscience
scourge us, for we had pictured in our
mind nothing smaller than a three-story
brick, with the owner's name cut in
Dutch letters on a silver door plate, and
a \$20 dog on the front stoop. There was
no door plate, and the only dog in sight
wouldn't bring thirty cents at forced
sale. The owner sat smoking his pipe
in the doorway, and instead of smiling
until the corners of his mouth joined
issues on the back of his neck, he sat
there wearing a look of ordinary con-
tentment. Three little children were
playing in the yard, and the poor things,
banished, as they were, from the haunts
of civilization, were so fat that when
they opened their eyes in astonishment
at sight of a stranger, the adipose-stuffed
cattle rolled in fleshy billows up onto
their foreheads. We drove up to the
house, and glancing over a large, billowy
sea of what we took to be wheat, we said:

"Your crop seems to be a failure this
season."

"Yes," he replied, "an' its just so every
season. Dakota is no good. I reckon I
won't get more'n twenty-five or thirty
bushels o' wheat to the acre off'n that
patch, an' I ort to git at least a hundred.
I won't clear more'n \$5,000 this year,
when I'd ort to make a clear \$50,000. It
'll take me four or five years to git rich
if this keeps up."

After getting him to change a \$100 bill
for us, so we could have some small
change with which to purchase vegetables
through the country, we drove on, and
everywhere the same barrenness and deso-
lation was encountered. Nothing but
grass—worthless, nutritious grass—and
fields of wheat as poor as the one just
mentioned. The cattle all wore the same
look of fatty patience and sad-eyed con-
tentment and the farmers and their fam-
ilies the same look of hideously robust
health. To add to the utter desolation
of the scene great ungainly stacks of hay,
fit for nothing under the sun but to feed
to stock, rose up on every hand and
the busy hum of reapers clanged upon
the ear in a harsh, discordant manner.
In passing a house by the roadside the
notes of a piano saluted our ears and a
female voice was heard singing: "There's
no place like home." Poor woman, she
was doubtless thinking of the happy
home she left far back in the beautiful
states to come to this God-forsaken
dry-dread waste.

Yes, indeed, friend, it is alas! too
true that Dakota is not what it is pictured
to be. Have you ever heard of the great
American desert? Well, here it is—one
of it. And even in the face of this ex-
pose thousands and tens of thousands of
people will pour in upon us next spring.

and settle down upon claims and in five
years have no more money ahead than
Jay Gould can make on one fortunate
Wall street deal. With insane foolish-
ness they will come here and raise up
fat children and fat stock and thirty-
bushels-to-the-acre crops of No. 1 hard
when they might have remained in the
land of their birth and slowly and sys-
tematically completed their education
and graduated within the ever yawning
portals of the poor house.

We feel better now. For once we have
told the flat-footed truth regarding this
country, and close with the fervent prayer
that heaven may forgive us for all the
sinful lines our Faber has heretofore
reeled off.

In explanation of the causes leading
to the unpleasantness between the Fargo
Southern and St. Paul, Minneapolis &
Manitoba roads the Fargo Argus says:

The main track of the Manitoba has been
located on a piece of land belonging to W. A.
Kindred, of Fargo, for the past three years, and
the company have never yet obtained, or scarcely
sought to obtain a title to the same. About a
year and a half ago, it is stated, Mr. Kindred
was interviewed by the Manitoba folks, and he
offered to deed the Manitoba road a right of
way across the land mentioned for a certain
consideration which was not accepted. Three or
four weeks ago, when Mr. Kindred was in St.
Paul, he was offered by Mr. Marvel, a strip of
land from another piece, said to be owned by
the Manitoba, for a deed to the right of way
across his land, which proposition Mr. Kindred
accepted. Mr. Marvel told him to call
next day and the papers would be
made out. When Mr. Kindred
called, Mr. Marvel told him he had
changed his mind or words to that effect, and
would not and did not consummate the bargain.
Meanwhile, Mr. Kindred, as general manager of
the Fargo Southern railway, located the line of
that road through Wahpeton, and the same
passed over and across the Manitoba on his
land. Mr. Kindred gave the Fargo Southern a
deed to the right of way, which was filed a few
days ago. Previous to this, however, when the
Fargo Southern was grading, as rapidly as the
dirt was thrown up at the point where it crossed
the Manitoba, the employees of that road, it is
alleged, destroyed the grade work, and some six
or eight weeks ago, it is said under the direction
of the Manitoba management, several side tracks
were laid across the Fargo Southern right of
way for no other purpose, it is said, than to
maliciously annoy the Fargo Southern.

After title had been acquired by the Fargo
Southern to its right of way across Mr. Kin-
dred's land, an injunction was sued out from
the district court, preventing the Manitoba peo-
ple from interfering with the laying of track
on the Fargo Southern up to their main line.
The Fargo Southern had not asked for
any interference of the court so far as the Mani-
toba main line was concerned. After the in-
junction was served General Manager Kindred,
with a force of men under superintendent of
construction Hanley, went down to Wahpeton
and laid the track of the Fargo Southern on its
right of way over a portion of the land deeded
by him to the company, and while doing so,
Superintendent Kemp, with a large force of
Manitoba employees, came down the main track
of the Manitoba road and attached
a chain to the rails of the Fargo Southern
at one end and a locomotive at the other, and
started the machine in motion. The Fargo
Southern track men and ties were considerably
mixed up, and the track was carried off. In
placing the chain to the rail Superintendent
Kemp, it is said, had formed a body of his men
between the Fargo Southern force and the place
where the attachment was made, preventing the
Fargo Southern from seeing what was being
done, and they knew nothing about the scheme
until their track began to disappear from under
their feet, and around about them.

ONE question was definitely settled on
Tuesday. It was demonstrated beyond
the possibility of a doubt that the mass
of the people of southern Dakota are
not such fools as the constitution
clique and wire pullers imagine them
to be. From the official returns it
is clearly shown that not one-
fourth of the voters south of the 46th
parallel went to the polls, and those who
did go manifested an apathetic spirit not
at all in keeping with the wishes and
hopes of the ring-leaders of the Sioux
Falls scheme. They expected to see the
whole southern portion of the territory
boil over with an enthusiasm that would
rival Vesuvius when, in her most violent
eruptive moods. They fondly believed
the population would turn out en masse
with stirring music, flaunting banners
and shouts of the wildest enthusiasm and
adopt the constitution by a sweeping vote
that would strike terror to the hearts of
all who had the insane temerity to op-
pose them. Then the jubilant framers
of the instrument would, at the proper
time, put on their best bib and tucker
and hasten to the lobbies of congress and
paralyze the grave and reverend seignors
who make our laws with thrilling stories
of a great uprising of the people; of the
imperative demand of the entire popula-
tion for immediate division and state-
hood.

But, alas! for their cherished hopes,
the uprising came not. The irresistible
sea of enthusiasm dwindled down to a
sluggish brook—so sluggish that its flow
was scarcely perceptible. Instead of a
mad and determined rush for the polls,
three-fourths of the voters remained
quietly at home pursuing their usual
avocations. Instead of a popular rebuke
being administered to the opponents of
the measure, the leaders themselves were
rebuked in a quiet but emphatic manner
that cannot be mistaken.

And why this apathetic spirit? The
answer will suggest itself to every think-
ing mind. The more intelligent people
of the south saw at a glance that the
whole proceeding was but an idiotic, in-
excusable farce, concocted by a few
shrewd, scheming politicians for their

knew that to leave their homes, fields or
workshops to go to the polls was but a
waste of time—that even if the Sioux
Falls instrument should be overwhelm-
ingly adopted a wise congress would em-
phatically sit down on it and its schem-
ing god-fathers and kick the entire outfit
from the halls of legislation. At some
polling places, the dispatches tell us, not
a single voter came forward to exercise
his right, and where voters did appear
they came in such trifling numbers as to
make of the election but little more than
a ridiculous farce.

In all probability the managers of the
affair will now drop their pet scheme
and retire behind the scenes in consid-
erable confusion. They cannot mistake
the feeling of the people after the events
of Tuesday. It is questionable if even
the most enthusiastic of the clique could
now muster up courage enough to at-
tempt to bring the matter before congress.
If in the face of this rebuke they have
the immaculate cheek to endeavor to
secure national legislation in the matter
the famed government mule must con-
fess his inferiority and the book agent
sink into utter obscurity before such
superior facial solidity. The division
and statehood scheme is indeed a most
successful failure.

PROBABLY no man in North Dakota
has had so great an influence in the set-
tlement of North Dakota as H. E. Ser-
geant, new president of the Fargo
Southern railroad company. Before
coming to North Dakota he was general
manager of the Michigan Central rail-
road. He was favorably known from
one end of that road to the other, and
indeed, throughout that section of the
northern states from which North Dakota
has gained its great bulk of population.
He was followed to Dakota by thousands
of the best families of Michigan, Indiana,
Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, who first
became acquainted with Dakota and its
resources through General Sergeant's
connection with the North Pacific. He
was known, also, to the financial world,
as a clear-headed business man, and to
railroad people as an economical man-
ager, and to the press and to tourists as
an open-hearted, generous man, who was
ever on the alert to please the patrons of
the road, as well as a just man, who was
able to protect its business. He was not
a man of impracticable ideas, who re-
garded himself far above those with
whom he came in contact, but he saw
and recognized merit in the humblest of
those who were expected to assist in
carrying out his orders; and he was
prompt to recognize the legitimate de-
mands of business. The reasons for his
resignation were given at the
time he severed his connection with the
road. They were creditable to him and
proved him to be high minded and fear-
less as well as efficient. Had the North
Pacific company, which was then strug-
gling with reorganization and to main-
tain the life of its charter without the
aid of the powerful backing afterward
gained, been in position to sustain him
as his successor was sustained there
would have been no room for unfavorable
comparisons in considering the condi-
tion of the road today and when he left
it. When General Sergeant became the
president of the new enterprise with
which his name recently became con-
nected, the Fargo Southern railroad, its
success became assured. He will over-
come all difficulties, he will build the
road and Dakota will have additional
reasons to be proud of this distinguished
citizen. He is a Dakota man and proved
his faith in Dakota and justified his re-
commendation of Dakota to others by
large investments in the territory on his
own account—investments in its unpar-
alleled farming lands—in their improve-
ment and in its railway enterprises.

The law reducing postage to two cents
on domestic letters is not yet causing an
increased use of the mails as it was hoped
would be the case. At the Bismarck
office for instance, during the month of
July the number of three cent stamps
used was 24,621, and for September 24,
550, while the number of two cent stamps
sold for the month of October was 24,
624, being an increase of but three over
the month of July. The falling off in
revenues during the first month of two
cent postage at this office alone was
\$246.24, and if this proposition holds
good throughout the country congress
will be called upon to at least seriously
reflect upon the folly of reducing post-
age when there was no real demand for it.

THE Jamestown Alert says: "About
the coolest piece of gall we have seen for
some time is the dispatch from Yankton
saying that Governor Ordway and his
followers made a vigorous war upon the
constitution about a month before the
election, giving out the impression that
there was no other opposition to it than
that alleged to the governor and his allies.
The Herald of Yankton and Judge Shan-
non will be surprised to learn that they
are among the 'followers' of Governor
Ordway, and the governor himself will be
equally astonished to learn this, or that
he had any part in the contest at all."

THE TRIBUNE rejoices over the fact
that our southern neighbors have had
their vote on the Sioux Falls document,
for the press of southern Dakota will
now have more space to devote to abuse
of the governor. We met him on the
street last evening and he appeared to be

sad and downcast, and we know his de-
pression of spirits was entirely due to the
fact that he felt that the southern press
had been neglecting him ever since the
constitutional "what-is-it" was sprung
upon the people. He feels that they are
not doing him justice, and feels real bad
over it.

New discoveries of gold are being re-
ported almost every day from various
portions of the territory, and after each
alleged discovery people go wild and
rush to the locality as the drove of
hungry swine rush to the front at the
call of the farmer. Burleigh county,
with the rest, has her gold mines, but
the precious metal grows on stalks and
is classed in the market as choice No. 1
hard. It does not even require digging
from the earth—it comes up itself.

EX-GENERAL MANAGER HAUPT, of the
North Pacific, has addressed a letter to
the officers and employees of the road, in
which he sets forth as one of his regrets
in leaving the service of the company,
the fact that his plan for the eleva-
tion of the service, the improvement of
the condition and for making suitable
provision for the care and comfort of the
various classes of employees, cannot now
be carried out. However, he is hopeful
that Mr. Villard will carry the plans into
execution as soon as his finances will
permit.

A VALUABLE CABINET.

A Rare Collection of Curiosities by
Prof. F. J. Haynes in His Wanderings
as an Official Photographer for the
North Pacific Road.

[Fargo Argus.]

Professor Haynes has rearranged and re-
enlarged his gallery in this city, and now has
a studio of which any city may well be proud.
The reception room is most conveniently ar-
ranged and liberally fitted up, and contains
glass cases containing photographs, views and
large cabinets, in which the stereoscopic and
other pictures taken along the line of the North
Pacific in the Bad Lands, the National park and
on the Pacific slope are stored. In addition to
those at the rear of the room is a large cabinet
with glass front, which even without special in-
spection of contents would be considered a
valuable and handsome ornament, but examina-
tion of the articles upon its shelves shows its
true value. It contains many specimens from
the Bad Lands and the National park, one be-
ing a piece of sulphur several inches square,
containing apparently nothing but the pure
article of brimstone. This is from the Sulphur
mountain, which is several miles in length and
breadth and consists almost entirely of the
article which is said to perfume the lower
regions.

Another specimen is glass and is quite pure,
although man had nothing to do with its con-
struction. It is from the glass mountain where
volcanic fires have heated the sand and other
materials, and in this immense laboratory
vast chunks of transparent but many-hued sil-
icate forms have been made, resembling in all
respects the glass made by man.

On the upper shelf is a rusty old bit with "U.
S." cast on the side. This has quite a history.
While Professor Haynes and Mr. Jewell, of the
Bismarck TRIBUNE, were in Montana a year or
two ago, they took quite a trip up Cow creek,
a hundred miles or more from civilization, and
found this bit hanging by a strap from a tree
still containing the bones of a horse's head,
while the rest of the skeleton rested upon the
ground below. A short distance off they found
the skeleton of a man and various camping tools
about him. Mr. Haynes brought back the knife
and fork, and also a pipe found in the imme-
diate vicinity. There was nothing whatever by
which to identify the person, and his death will
remain one of those mysteries never to be
solved.

Upon the same shelf is a watch chain which
was picked up by Professor Haynes upon the
battle field that the gallant Custer lost his life.
Back a little farther are several articles sent
Professor Haynes by Lieutenant Gorringe, in
return for specimens sent by him to this cele-
brated engineer. The articles mentioned are
from Egypt, and consist of a chunk of lead
taken from underneath the obelisk which now
stands in New York city, a small piece of the
obelisk itself, and a chip from the white rock
upon which the great monolith rested.

Mr. Haynes shows other articles which have
been dipped in the springs and geyser of the
Yellowstone park, and thereby cut with various
crystallizations, which are exhibited to advan-
tage in this case, and this feature alone would
make the cabinet a very valuable one.

The article which the professor probably values
the most is a small frame containing a ten
cent shipplaster and "1876, F. Jay Haynes."
This is an enigma which needs an explanation,
and of itself is an interesting story. The
money is the total wealth which Mr. Haynes
possessed when he arrived in Fargo seven years
ago, and to keep it he went without his dinner
at Brainerd on the way in; but arriving here he
found liberal and enterprising citizens who gave
him all the credit needed with which to go into
business, and add another institution to the
scanty business interests of Fargo at that time.
But with hard work he was able to pay the
debts which they allowed him to contract, and
now he is the owner of a lot 75x150 feet upon
one of the most valuable corners in the city, be-
sides numerous other property equally desirable.
During these several years he has not received a
dollar from relatives in the way of legacies or
anything of that kind, but what he now owns
has been secured by hard work, and his efforts
to show up the advantages of the country have
been thus rewarded. When tender-feet come
into his studio and complain about the country,
that a poor man has no chance to
secure competency in Dakota, he
takes out this frame, containing the battered
and torn ship-plaster, and shows them what the
country has done for him. Mr. Haynes is a
good illustration of a large class of individ-
uals who have been earnest and industrious
workers, and have not lost their faith. They are
the ones who are always rewarded.

For the past few weeks this studio has been
kept very busy getting off the views of the
"spike driving" excursion, and those taken
while Mr. Haynes was with President Arthur
upon his trip from the Union Pacific to the
North Pacific through the National

other picturesque localities of the eastern slope
of the Rocky mountains. He received last
night an order from New York for twenty-five
gross of stereoscopic views, and nearly every
day the mail brings similar requests.

He has enlarged his operating room and fitted
it up with all the accessories known to the pro-
fession, and is now having a large printing room
arranged because the orders have come in so
rapidly that with the present accommodations
of the studio, although very large, he is unable
to keep up with the business. Among the ap-
paratus which will soon be here is a camera and
attachments by which the large imperials, 14x17
inches, can be taken and finished up, and also
one for the very large and outdoor scenes. The
professor is employing a corps of experienced
and careful artists, and states that his business
seems to be increasing every day.

Suicide.

Peter Nelson, a Swede, who for the past two
weeks has been living upon the charity of the
county, committed suicide by cutting his throat
Wednesday, a few minutes before five o'clock.
Nelson is forty-five years of age and leaves a
wife and two children, who live in a small house
near the river landing. Since he has been in the
county's care he has been very dependent.
About two weeks ago he met with an accident
while in Mandan which rendered him unable to
walk, a train of cars striking his right foot. For
several days he has been cranky and morose, and
at one time offered his nurse, M. A. Russ, two
dollars to shoot him. Monday evening he stated
to Wm. Kelly, one of the attendants of the jail,
that he dreaded to see his wife and children in
want, and he thought the best thing he could do
would be to

KILL THEM

and then put an end to his own life. He was
considerably worried over the fact that when he
met with the accident he was on an errand,
going after a pint of whisky for a man who
gave him seventy-five cents—fifty cents for the
whisky and twenty-five for his trouble. The
object in getting the whisky was to swear in
court against the saloon keeper who was selling
without a license. But he did not get the
whisky, being disabled by the cars before he
reached the saloon, therefore he kept the seventy-
five cents, which fact gnawed upon his con-
science. Mrs. Nelson visited the rash man Sun-
day, when he appeared very happy and talkative.
Last evening his attendant left him for a short
time, and Mr. Kelly went into the room. It was
dark, but Mr. Kelly's attention was attracted by
heavy breathing. Knowing the crankiness of
Nelson, Mr. Kelly called the nurse,
telling him that his man had
a fit. Mr. Russ hastened to the apartment and
by examining his patient in the dark he discov-
ered that he had

CUT HIS THROAT.

Deputy Sheriff Neal summoned Dr. Hersey who
found the man in a terrible condition. He had
severed his wind pipe, the two ragged ends of
which were separated by at least three inches,
and the upper portion was nearly cut in twain
also. A pool of blood covered the corner of the
floor, and the quilts and pillows on which he
was lying were saturated with the crimson fluid.
The breathing process continued. The head
hung back in ghastly pallor and the air was in-
haled through the aperture in the neck. Dr.
Hersey sewed the wind pipe and soon the ex-
panding and relaxing nostrils gave evidence
that the breath was again taking its natural
course. But all efforts to restore life were
fruitless. In about two hours after the
rash deed was committed Nelson died
and a message to that effect was

SENT TO HIS WIFE.

The deceased is a Swede, aged forty-five. He
fought in the Union army during the war of
the rebellion, after which he returned to Sweden
and married the woman who is now left a
widow with two small children. She is in des-
tinate circumstances. It is very fortunate that
Nelson was taken to the jail, for, according to
his own words, if he had been at home during
his last fit of desperation he would have mur-
dered his wife and children before sending his
own soul into eternity.

An inquest will be held this morning.

The Flower of the Yellowstone.
This play, with fifty handsomely painted
scenes in the National Park, will be presented
for the first time before a Bismarck audience
next Saturday evening. The company which is
composed of a number of first-class artists, is
now rehearsing daily and it should be here, as it
is in eastern cities, considered an important
event to have a play put upon the stage for its
first applause or rebuke. But all who have
heard of the National Park, with its boundless
wonders and never-ending variety of nature's
strangest freaks, know that its views are well
worth going miles to see, and the Flower of the
Yellowstone will be greeted by a crowded house
in Union Hall on Saturday next.

Vacant Postmastership.
Captain Wm. Harmon has resigned the post-
mastership at Fort Lincoln, after a number of
years of faithful and honorable fulfillment of
duties at the fort in the capacity of post master.
The position is now vacant, and the TRIBUNE
has received word to the effect that applications
for the same should be addressed to the com-
manding officer at the fort. Captain Harmon
has given the best of satisfaction and leaves the
post with the friendship and esteem of the offi-
cers and soldiers with whom he has dealt.

Six Men Shot

Down the elevator of the capitol, Tuesday
forenoon, shortly after nine o'clock, and for a
while the community was thrown into a state of
anxiety and horror, as the first report was to
the effect that the men were killed. The fall
was like lightning. The men had just stepped
upon the elevator from the third floor of the
building when a clamp which should have held
the heavy structure to the wires loosened, and
the six unwary men descended to the black-
ened region of insensibility fifty feet below be-
fore they knew they had started. All who were
about the building at the time express the great-
est surprise that all who were on the elevator
were not killed. The wheelbarrows, hods, brick,
and strong timbers which accompanied the men
on their rapid journey were smashed to smith-
ereens, and splinters flew in all directions. Be-
low is a list of the passengers on the short line
train to death and the injuries that each re-
ceived:

Wm. Buxton, internally and dangerously
shocked, concussion of the spine and fractured
ribs.

Daniel O'Neil, internally hurt and head cut

badly, but not fatal.

Andrew Johnson, right arm nearly cut off

above elbow, by edge of hod, and right leg

bruised.

ankle, foot dislocated and otherwise hurt.

Ole Hoffman, back and shoulder badly hurt;
no bones broken, but severe concussion.

Oscar Sandberg, left leg hurt and otherwise

injured.

Drs. Porter, Hersey and Bentley were called,
and they, with the assistance of attorney gen-
eral Hughes, who was on the grounds at the
time, did all in their power to relieve the vic-
timized sufferers. At first it was believed that
Buxton's injuries would prove fatal, but at last
reports he was in a fair way to recovery. Those
of the wounded who have wives and families
are Daniel O'Neil, Andrew Johnson and Wm.
Sandberg. It appears that the blame for this
accident cannot be located. The clamp may
just as well have been working smoothly
and when the men were least expecting an ac-
cident.

Towering Heavenward.

A visit to the capitol Tuesday afternoon,
disclosed the fact that the building will soon be
enclosed, and notwithstanding the painful ac-
cident which happened in the forenoon, the nu-
merous bricklayers and carpenters were plav-
ing up brick and stones in shapely columns and
walls, with as much speed and energy as though
the work was for a prize. Mr. Jan
Wright, the watchful superintendent of the
work, was found on the top floor, where he
could cast his eagle eye about in every direction
and see that all departments of the numerous
labors were being properly conducted. The
dome and a large portion of the outer wall are
now carried up

TO THE THIRD STORY.

while the face brick and imposing stone columns
are complete to the second story. Altogether
there are about twenty-nine feet to be added to
the height of the structure before the roof can
be laid. The convenience and ample room of
the building are already very perceptible, and
as the visitor walks into the broad corridors of
the first story he feels as though he is in the
midst of a mighty metropolis where commerce,
science, social advantages and legislation have
fallen away. Yes, as he gazes from one end of
the long hall to the other, and the high ceilings cast
down their far fetched glances upon him he can
almost

HEAR THE HEATED DEPUTE.

the move for amendment, the point of order,
the exciting clamor, and the loud ring of the speak-
er's gavel. Mr. Wright assured his callers that
the capitol would be enclosed this fall and that
everything would be in readiness for the interior
work during the winter. Although the height
now attained by the laying of the third floor
is not one half of that which will be
reached by the mammoth dome,

THE VIEW

which is commanded surpasses all description.
To the left is the penitentiary, when the con-
vict soul will languish, just in front is the new
high school building, where the arches soon may
haze; just beyond are the large residences of
modern architecture, while still further to the
south the great square business blocks loom up
like a herd of jumbos in the only greatest
menagerie on earth. Turning the overburdened
optic to the right, Prospect Place with its neigh-
borhood of mansions is seen, while all this is
bordered with the sun-reflecting waters of the
Missouri, the range of buttes on the south, and
a vast empire like

ROLLING PLAIN

to the east and north, dotted here and there with
squares of rich, black loam prepared for the No.
1 hard of 1884. When visitors come to Bismarck
after the completion of the capitol, they may
gaze upon more Dakota soil in a minute than
they can see by travel in a month.

North Dakota Coal Mining Company.

This is the name of a corporation organized
under the laws of Minnesota, the articles of
which are filed with the secretary of the terri-
tory. The coal being mined by this company is the
best yet discovered in Dakota. The mine has
a river frontage of one and one-half miles,
a good landing, and over 125 feet of earth and
clay covering. The location of the mine is
sixty-five miles north of Bismarck, on the east
bank of the Missouri and eight miles below
Fort Stevenson, near Victoria or Coal
Harbor, in McLean county. The com-
pany has already commenced to get out
coal, and will mine enough to supply settlers
during the winter. The capital of the com-
pany is \$200,000, and they will buy or build
barges to ship the splendid fuel to all points on
the Missouri river, coming to Bismarck and all
points below as far south as Chamberlain,
Pierre, or beyond. They have a promise of a
railroad at an early date, which will add to their
facilities for transportation, and aside from the
coal business, they contemplate the manufac-
ture of brick, terra cotta ornaments and pottery.
The very finest quality of terra cotta clay, brick
clay, and fire clay, abounds, and
will be converted into building material as
soon as facilities can be provided. The feasi-
bility of this scheme can be seen at a glance as
the coal for fuel and water for steam are both
at hand. The company is composed of
some of the most substantial men in the country
as the following list will show:

OFFICERS.

N. C. Deering, president, Osage, Iowa.
Leonard Standing, vice-president, Decorah,
Iowa.

J. B. Cleland, secretary, Osage, Iowa.

W. L. Eaton, treasurer, Osage, Iowa.

DIRECTORS.

N. C. Deering, ex-comptroller of Iowa.

BUTLER BOUNCED!

Robinson Elected Governor of the Old Bay State by About 15,000 Majority.

The Latest Returns from the Different States Show a Large Republican Gain.

Hubbard Again Elected Governor of Minnesota by an Overwhelming Majority.

St. Paul Gallantly Rolls Up Her First Republican Majority in a Decade.

The Empire State Swings Into Line with a Rousing Republican Majority.

Pennsylvania Comes to the Front as Usual with a Majority for the Republicans.

The Election Passed Off Quietly in the South with the Usual Democratic Majorities.

A Light Vote in South Dakota on the Adoption of the State Constitution.

The Committee at Yankton Claim a Small Majority in Its Favor, But Cannot Give Figures.

Possibility of Unexpected Opposition Being Developed in Several Counties Yet to be Heard From.

MASSACHUSETTS.**THE TICKETS.**

Republican—Governor, George D. Robinson; lieutenant governor, Oliver Ames, secretary of state, Henry B. Pierce, treasurer and receiver general, Daniel D. Clary, attorney general, Edgar J. Sherman, auditor, Charles E. Ladd. Democratic—Governor, Benj. F. Butler; lieutenant governor, James S. Grinnell, secretary of state, Charles Barker, treasurer and receiver general, C. H. Ingham, attorney general, John W. Cummings, auditor, John Hopkins. Greenback—Governor, Benj. F. Butler; lieutenant governor, John H. Bates, secretary of state, Nicholas Furlong, treasurer and receiver general, Wilbur F. Whitney, attorney general, Geo. Foster, auditor, A. H. Wood. Holding Greenback—Governor, J. F. Arnold; lieutenant governor, Geo. E. Butler, secretary of state, A. B. Brown, treasurer and receiver general, Washington Wendell, attorney general, Chas. A. Baber, auditor, Geo. W. Kimball. Prohibition—Governor, Chas. A. Baber; lieutenant governor, John Black, secretary of state, Solon F. Root, treasurer and receiver general, Thos. J. Lathrop, attorney general, Samuel M. Fairbank, auditor, John Brick.

The Vote.**SCATTERED RETURNS.**

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6.—At republican headquarters the chairman says the state has undoubtedly gone republican. Ward six of Lowell, Butler's home, gives Butler 816; Robinson, 719. Butler's loss, 79. Salem, which last year gave Butler a majority of 392, has gone for Robinson by 25 majority. Lynn gives Butler a gain of 93 on his vote of a year ago, while Fall River shows a republican gain over last year of 636. Sixty-one towns, including Lynn, Lowell, Fall River, Taunton, Newburyport and Fitchburg, give Robinson 29,878, Butler 26,579. Majority for Robinson 3,299. Lowell gives Butler 1,092 majority against 1,527 last year. The complete vote in Boston as given by the Journal is, Butler 32,165; Robinson 25,954. Butler's majority 6,211. Last year Boston gave Butler 30,375; Bishop 17,005. If these figures are substantiated by later returns they will doubtless give the state to the republicans.

Boston—Two hundred and fifty-three cities and towns give Butler 124,404; Robinson 129,807. The indications are that Robinson will carry the state by 10,000 majority.

Springfield—Robinson 3,227, Butler, 2,909. Last year Butler had 500 majority.

Boston, 9:30 p. m.—Returns from 205 towns and cities give Butler 130,889; Robinson, 131,971.

RECEPTION TO THE NEW GOVERNOR.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 6.—The reception to Robinson at Springfield city hall at 10 o'clock this evening was an unprecedented ovation for this locality. He came from Ohio by special train and was escorted to the hall by a band and committee and was introduced as the first governor that Massachusetts had ever elected from Hampden county. He could not begin his speech for some minutes because of the applause. He spoke less than ten minutes, saying, "This contest ends not in the triumph of one man, but the people, and that a new party has been created today, a party of the commonwealth. The cause was a just one, and under the circumstances the triumph was inevitable. Our opponents must feel a satisfaction in being relieved of the irregularities of the present administration, which they cannot excuse. We have made a beginning today, and in the future can go forward hopefully." As soon as Robinson finished there was a general hand shaking for a few minutes, and then 2,000 people escorted Robinson through the main street to the depot. As he took the train the band played "And Lang Syne."

MINNESOTA.**THE TICKETS.**

Republican—Governor, L. F. Hubbard; lieutenant governor, Charles A. Gilman; secretary of state, Fred Von Baumbach; state treasurer, Charles Kittleson; attorney general, W. H. Hahn; auditor, J. H. Baker. Democratic—Governor, A. Bierman; lieutenant governor, K. L. Frazee; secretary of state, J. J. Green; state treasurer, John Ludwig; attorney general, J. W. Willis; railroad commissioner, S. Meeker.

The Vote.**RETURNS BY BULLETINS.**

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 6.—The following are bulletins received here from various townships throughout the state:

Eyota township—Bierman 49, Holt 20, Hubbard 26, Frazee 16, Shove 19, Gilman 27, Green 46, Paine 19, Von Baumbach 27, Ludwig 46,

Andersen 19, Kittleson 27, Willis 46, Cadwell, 19, Hahn 27, Lindholm, 46, Meeker; 19, Baker 27. Middle River township—Bierman 77, Hubbard 54, Frazee 69, Gilman 63.

Whitebear—Hubbard, town, 69, village 49. Bierman town 34, village 57, Gilman 68 and 53, Frazee 38 and 55, Von Baumbach 69 and 53, Green 37 and 54, Kittleson 69 and 54, Ludwig 38 and 54, Hahn 69 and 43, Willis 38 and 64, Baker 69 and 52, Lindholm 39 and 55.

Evansville—Hubbard, 37; Bierman, 70, Holt, 15; Gilman, 89; Frazee, 17; Shove, 18; Von Baumbach, 92; Green, 14; Paine, 16; Kittleson, 85; Ludwig, 25; Andersen, 16; Hahn, 89; Willis, 17; Cadwell, 16; Baker, 87, Lindholm, 18; Meeker 17; Collins, 36.

Detroit—Kittleson 294, Frazee 65, Von Baumbach 285, Hubbard 284, Hahn 285, Baker 285. Heron Lake, La Cross township—Bierman 26, Hubbard 8, Frazee 26, Gilman 8, Green 26, Von Baumbach 8, Ludwig 26, Kittleson 8, Willis 26, Hahn 8, Lindholm 26, Baker 8.

Werner township—Bierman 20, Hubbard 90; Brownsdale village—Hubbard 62, Bierman 4, Holt 5, Gilman 59, Frazee 7, Shove 5, Von Baumbach 57, Paine 5, Green 8, Kittleson 56, Ludwig 8, Andersen 5, Hahn 58, Caldwell 5, Willis 8, Baker 58, Lindholm 8, Meeker 5.

Houston township—Hubbard 44, Bierman 50, Gilman 67, Frazee 38, Kittleson 57, Ludwig 37, Hahn 59, Willis 36, Baker 58, Lindholm 37.

Houston township—Hubbard 54, Bierman 29, Gilman 58, Frazee 24, Von Baumbach 59, Green 24, Willis 24, Kittleson 59, Baker 59, Ludwig 24, Lindholm 34, Hahn 59.

Campbell—Hubbard 39, Bierman 12, Frazee 10, Gilman 41, Von Baumbach 41, Kittleson 42, Hahn 41, Baker 41.

Windom—Hubbard 118, Bierman 34, Holt 23. Madella—Hubbard 105, Gilman 119, Von Baumbach 120, Kittleson 116, Hahn 120, Baker 120, Bierman 44, Frazee 29, Green 28, Ludwig 30, Willis 28, Lindholm 39, Temperance ticket, 17.

Adams—Bierman 68, Hubbard 32, Frazee 84, Gilman 33, Green 64, Von Baumbach 36, Ludwig 64, Kittleson 34, Willis 62, Hahn 36, Lindholm 64, Baker 36.

Brownville—Hubbard 50, Bierman 30, Gilman 80, Frazee 60, Von Baumbach 68, Green 82, Kittleson 59, Ludwig 88, Baker 67, Hahn 67, Willis 82, Lindholm 82.

St. Cloud—Hubbard 97, Holt 18, Bierman 67, Gilman 32, Shove 18, Frazee 71, Von Baumbach 92, Paine 20, Green 69, Kittleson 95, Andersen 18, Ludwig 66, Hahn 93, Cadwell 19, Willis 70, Baker 93, Meeker 19, Lindholm 70.

Blaremont—Hubbard 90, Bierman 23, Holt 32. Harmony—Hubbard 5, Gilman 87, Von Baumbach 87, Kittleson 87, Hahn 87, Baker 87.

Fond du Lac—Hubbard 60, Gilman 62, Von Baumbach 62, Kittleson 64, Hahn 64, Baker 64, majorities.

Village of North Branch—Hubbard 47, Gilman 40, Von Baumbach 51, Kittleson 51, Hahn 23, Baker 50.

Morris—Hubbard 160, Bierman 138. Hancock—Hubbard 60, Bierman 11. Peppertown—Hubbard 40, Bierman 5.

Hudges—Hubbard 41, Bierman 10. Rothsay—Bierman 33, Hubbard 36. Oak—Bierman 83, Hubbard 3, Frazee 24, Gilman 54, Green 81, Von Baumbach 8, Ludwig 81, Kittleson 3, Willis 81, Hahn 3, Lindholm 81, Baker 31, Collins 84.

Brandon—Hubbard 45, Bierman 40, Holt 4, Gilman 80, Shove 4, Frazee 6, Von Baumbach 83, Andersen 4, Ludwig 6, Hahn 81, Willis 6, Cadwell 4, Baker 81, Lindholm 8, Meeker 4.

Garfield—Hubbard 52, Bierman 14, Gilman 48, Frazee 8, Von Baumbach 50, Green 6, Kittleson 48, Ludwig 8, Hahn 38, Willis 8, Baker 48, Lindholm 8, Collins 38.

Aiken—Hubbard 63, Gilman 8, Von Baumbach 75, Kittleson 80, Hahn 80, Baker 80.

Crookston—Hubbard's majority 139, estimated republican majority in Polk county 500. Brown's Valley—Hubbard 110, Bierman 37; balance of the state ticket about the same.

Ada—Hubbard 88, Bierman 83. Cottage Grove—Hubbard 57, Gilman 53, Von Baumbach 58, Kittleson 56, Bierman, Frazee, Green and Willis each 42, Lindholm 43, Ludwig 44, Holt 32. Balance of ticket 31. Amendments, 38 yes, 3 noes.

Owatonna, city and town—Bierman 14 majority; Gilman 34 majority; Von Baumbach 37 majority. Blooming Prairie village—Hubbard 33, Bierman 33.

Duluth—Three wards and ten townships—Hubbard 284, Gilman 244, Von Baumbach 293, Kittleson 289, Baker 293, Bierman 176, Frazee 191, Green 149, Ludwig 151, Willis 154, Lindholm 148, Hubbard's majority in the county will be 125 to 150, Gilman's 500 less. Amendments received a nearly unanimous vote.

Moorhead (late dispatch)—Bierman's majority is only 89 instead of 200, as reported in this city.

Mount Pleasant—Bierman 55, Hubbard 19; Prohibition 10; Heron 35, Willis 40, Gilman 21, Frazee 65, Von Baumbach 22, Ludwig 52, Kittleson 22, Lindholm 52, Baker 22.

Angus—Hubbard 20, Gilman 20, Von Baumbach 20, Kittleson 20, Hahn 20, Baker 20.

Sabor—Bierman 12, Hubbard 1, Frazee 12, Green 12, Ludwig 12, Willis 12, Lindholm 12.

Crystal Lake Township—Hubbard 11, Bierman 25, Holt 49, Gilman 11, Frazee 25, Shove 49, Von Baumbach 11, Green 25, Paine 49, Kittleson 11, Ludwig 25, Andersen 49, Hahn 11, Willis 25, Cadwell 49.

Minneapolis—The majority of Hubbard, republican for governor, over Bierman, democrat, in this city is about 577. The majority in the county is 700. The chances are in favor of the election of Lydiard, republican, for county treasurer. Gilman, republican for lieutenant governor, was scratched some, but his aggregate vote will be close to Hubbard's.

Grovetown—Hubbard 69, Bierman 32, Gilman 81, Frazee 23, Von Baumbach 80, Green 20, Kittleson 81, Ludwig 20, Hahn 81, Willis 20, Lindholm 20.

Herman—Hubbard 29 majority; Holt 38 votes; Gilman 50 majority. Other state officers same as Gilman.

Warren—Total vote 267; Hubbard's majority 235. Balance state ticket republican majority 263.

Gull River—Hubbard 85 majority; Frazee 20 majority; Von Baumbach 49 majority; balance republican, 48 majority.

Lakeside—Republicans 40 majority 16, prohibitionists 2; Hubbard majority 22. Independence town—Hubbard 46, Bierman 14, Holt 20.

Moore Lake—Hubbard 85, Bierman 15, Gilman 103, Frazee 27, Von Baumbach 103, Green 27, Kittleson 103, Ludwig 27, Hahn 103, Willis 27, Baker 10, Lindholm 27.

Hancock—Town of Hodges, republican 43, democrat 8.

Beaver Creek—Town, Bierman 4, Frazee 1,

Green 1, Ludwig 4, Willis 1, Lindholm 4, Hubbard 60, Gilman 63, Von Baumbach 63, Kittleson 60, Hahn 63, Baker 60.

Sleepy Eye—Bierman 12 majority. Hobartton—Bierman 64 majority Green 50 majority, Ludwig 60 majority, Willis 58 majority, Lindholm 58 majority.

Meriden—Hubbard 53 majority, Gilman 44, majority, Van Baumbach 50 majority, Kittleson 50, Hahn 51, Baker 30 majority.

St. Paul—Hubbard has probably 8,000 majority in Ramsey, 250 gain; 600 in Hennepin county, 1,060 republican loss. The republican county ticket is elected in both cities except the county attorney and coroner in St. Paul.

Minneapolis—The full vote for lieutenant governor is as follows: Hubbard 4,408, Bierman 3,880, Holt 768, Gilman 3,234, Frazee 3,220, Shove 804.

NEW YORK.**THE TICKETS.**

Republican—Secretary of state, Joseph B. Carr; controller, Ira Davenport; treasurer, Pliny Sexton; attorney general, Leslie W. Russell; state engineer and surveyor, Silas Seymour. Democratic—Secretary of state, Isaac H. Maynard; controller, Alfred C. Chapin; treasurer, Robert A. Maxwell; attorney general, Dennis O'Brien; state engineer and surveyor, Elanthon Sweet, Jr. Greenback—Secretary of state, Thomas K. Beecher; controller, G. L. Halsey; treasurer, Jurian Winne; attorney general, Louis A. Post; state engineer and surveyor, Edwin A. Stillman. Prohibition—Secretary of state, Frederick Gates; controller, Stephen M. Critt; treasurer, James Mackin; attorney general, William A. Dudley; state engineer and surveyor, George A. Dudley.

The Vote.**IN THE CITY.**

New York, Nov. 6.—One hundred and seventy-eight of the 688 election districts in this city gave Carr, republican, for secretary of state, 17,103; Maynard, democrat, 19,650. For attorney general, O'Brien, democrat, has 31,630; Russell, republican, 15,356. These figures show that Maynard has been out, as it was promised he would be by the liquor districts.

OUTSIDE DISTRICTS.

Albany—Smith is elected to the assembly in Clinton county by 156 majority. Brooklyn city—One hundred and eight-five districts gave Carr 974 over Maynard.

Rome, Oneida county—Maynard's majority in the city 72.

Buffalo—A republican is probably elected senator from the Thirtieth district and Titus democrat, from the Thirty-first.

Brooklyn—Only the secretary of states vote has been canvassed and it shows that 195 districts out of 212, comprising the city, give Carr 1,150 over Maynard.

Hudson—The result here indicates the reelection to the assembly of Cadz over Rockwell and Selkey by a small majority.

Brooklyn—midnight—Figures received up to this hour indicate the election of Hendrix. The complete returns may change the result. Hendrix now leads by 2,691.

Brooklyn, 1 a. m.—One hundred and seven districts give Hendrix 24,022; Lud 24,156. Brooklyn city, 1.30 a. m.—With six districts missing the vote of Brooklyn stands: Maynard 46,491, Carr 47,266, Chapin 49,431, Davenport 46,470.

New York—Returns from 487 polling places of the 2,200 in the state, outside of this city give Maynard 78,506 and Carr 96,141 for secretary of state. This vote already wipes out the majority for Maynard in New York city and secures the return of Carr.

New York—The report from Brooklyn at 2 o'clock this morning is that Mayor Low is re-elected by a small majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.**THE TICKETS.**

Republican—State treasurer, William Livesey; auditor general, Jerome B. Niles. Democratic—Governor, Joseph Howell; auditor general, Robert Taggart. Greenback—State treasurer, A. Marsh; auditor general, T. P. Rynder.

The Vote.**REPUBLICAN GAINS.**

Erie—Erie city gives a democratic majority of 668, a republican gain of about 500. Erie county, including the city, gives a republican majority of about 600, a republican gain of 110.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Chairman Cooper of the republican state committee estimates his party has carried the state by not less than 20,000 majority. He says the returns come in so slowly the exact result cannot be ascertained until morning.

Philadelphia—1:55 a. m.—Complete returns received at the associated press office from sixty-four out of sixty-seven counties in the state give Niles, republican, for auditor general a majority of 15,443. Three remaining counties, Bradford, Forest and Sullivan will increase the republican majority to about 17,000. Complete returns of the entire vote in this city gives the following results: For auditor general, Niles republican 75,835, Taggart, democrat 54,858, Niles' majority 20,981. For state treasurer, Livesey republican 75,835, Powell democrat 54,586, for district attorney Graham republican no opposition 125,930, for controller Geffers republican 65,822, Page democrat, and committee of one hundred 64,651, Jeffreys majority 11,711, for clerk of the court quarter sessions Littleton republican 75,494, Snowden democrat 55,353 for coroners, Powers republican 73,907, Hooper democrat 55,272.

VIRGINIA.**FULL VOTE—NO DISORDER.**

Fredericksburg—Full vote and no disorder. Charlottesville—The largest vote cast for years gives Moore and Dunn, democrats, 49 majority.

Richmond—The indications are that the democrats have carried the state. The estimated democratic majority is larger than ever before.

Richmond, 10:30—The official returns from 18 precincts in this city and the estimated vote of the remaining 38 precincts, show an average democratic majority of 2,800 for the candidates for the legislature.

The democrats carried Winchester for the first time in seven years. The democratic majority is estimated at 10,000 in Frederick county. The democrats expect to have a majority in the senate and probably in the house.

The following cities gave democratic majorities: Portsmouth, 35; Staunton, 321; Alexandria, 633; Fredericksburg, 231; Lynchburg, 406. General Wickham is elected senator over Jones, republican.

Richmond—The election in this state was the most exciting since the conservative party has been organized. One half of the senate and the entire house of delegates were elected. This legislature reappoints the state for congressional representation and elects most heads of departments. The new senators vote for a successor of United States Senator Mahone. The race issue was never before so strongly marked.

A dispatch from Charlottesville says the democrats claim the county by a large majority, also that as far as heard from in the state there has

been a majority for the democrats. A man from West Virginia was there to day giving colored men incendiary circulars inciting them to vote for the readjusters and resist the whites. Attempts were made to arrest him but he escaped. Leading readjusters denounce his action.

Richmond—The official returns from eighteen precincts in this city and the estimated home vote of the remaining three precincts show a total vote of about 13,000 and an average majority of nearly 2,800 for the democratic candidates for the legislature.

ILLINOIS.**COOK COUNTY.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The election in this city and county was held today for judge of the supreme court and five county commissioners. But little interest was taken and a light vote was polled. Nearly complete returns from the city at this hour, 10:30 p. m., and estimates of the county vote, indicates a divided result. The probabilities are that Jameson, republican for judge, is elected by a narrow majority. The democrats elect three county commissioners the republicans one, and one in doubt.

Chicago—The complete returns from the city give Shepard, democrat, for the supreme court judge, 4,006 majority over Jameson, republican. The returns from the county cannot overcome this and the election of the entire democratic ticket except one county commissioner is conceded.

NEW JERSEY.**THE TICKETS.**

Republican—Governor, Jonathan Dixon. Democratic—Governor, Leon Abbott.

The Vote.**MEASURE RETURNS.**

Only meagre returns yet received. Abbott carries Hudson county by 1,000, and it is believed has carried the state.

Sussex county—Abbott and the democratic ticket receive about 800 majority. Princeton city—Dixon's majority for governor 43.

Trenton—At 12:30 a. m. the returns indicate Abbott's election by about 1,000 majority. The republican state committee, however, is still hopeful. The democratic state committee claim Abbott's election by a large majority but give no figures. They also claim the legislature. The republicans probably have the senate by three majority and the democrats the house by four, giving the latter a majority on the joint ballot.

CONNECTICUT.**LARGELY REPUBLICAN.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 6.—The republicans claim the legislature by 48 majority on joint ballot, and probably 2 out of 12 senators. Republican sheriffs elected in Hartford, Middlesex, Fairfield and New London counties.

HARTFORD, Nov. 6.—The senate now stands 15 republicans and 9 democrats, a republican gain of two. House of representatives, republicans 151; democrats 98, a republican gain of 13.

HARTFORD, Nov. 6.—Corrected returns make the senate stand: republicans 16, democrats 8.

MISSISSIPPI.**NO OPPOSITION TO THE DEMOCRATS.**

Jackson—The democrats have no opposition excepting a few districts. The democratic victory is sweeping.

New Orleans. The Picayune's Jackson special says the election in this county passed off without disturbance. The fusionists carry Hinds and Madison counties by large majorities. The only disturbance in the state as far as heard from was in Cassia county where Wheeler killed Matthews. Matthews went to the polls with a pistol in his hand. He received twenty-four bullets in his face. There was intense excitement at Hazelhurst, Cassia county and the governor has ordered the Capitol Guards to that point. They leave on the 10 o'clock train.

NEBRASKA.**REPUBLICAN.**

OMAHA, Nov. 6.—Returns from 25 precincts and towns give Reese, republican, for supreme judge 1,082 majority. The indications are that he is elected by a small majority.

KANSAS.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., to the associated press, says: There will be but meagre election returns from that state tonight. Only county officers and judges to elect.

MONTANA.**CONSTITUTIONAL AND COUNTY DELEGATES.**

MILES CITY, Nov. 6.—Result of election for constitutional delegate-at-large: Burleigh, republican, 261; Cooper, democrat, 224; county delegates, Savage, republican, 266; Gould, republican, 154; Campbell, republican, 123; Edwards, democrat, 175; Cox, democrat, 138; Van Gasken, peoples', 206; Garlock, peoples', 163; Douglas, peoples', 215.

That section of Dakota south of the 46th parallel votes on the adoption of a state constitution and the division of the territory.

THE ISSUE.

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FARMERS' TROUBLES.

The War of the Stockmen and "Nesters" in Texas.

[Dallas Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.] There is trouble brewing in the grazing districts in Texas, and what the outcome will be is hard to determine. The rich companies and corporations which organized to control the great cattle districts are liable to have to succumb to "mob law," or exterminate their opponents. To give a history of the trouble in detail, there has been a mutual dislike between the stockmen and the "Nesters," as they are called. The stockmen regarded the farmers as intruders; they hated and spurned the men who undertook to plow the soil and cultivate the soil. Of course, the farmers, were not slow to discover this fact and retaliate the feeling. The great tide of emigration continuing to pour into the state, the stockmen began to realize that their interests were jeopardized. The contest between them and the farmers developed into a struggle for existence. There were concerned the large cattle companies, whose wealth and magnitude were heralded as overbearing.

When before appeared a few men in several now appeared a corporate body or strong company, powerful and aggressive. Their purpose, it is obvious, is to drive out the farmer by rendering agricultural pursuits impracticable, by impeding communication, monopolizing the territory, and especially the water. The method adopted by them was to purchase alternate sections in a body and then fence in the entire tract. Very often they owned but a small portion of the land involved. One instance is given where 130,000 acres were enclosed, the company proving title to only 20,000. The farmers claim an equal interest in the unoccupied lands, and that they should not be fenced, except by the actual owners.

Another agitation and annoyance is that the fence lines built by stockmen are built to impede travel as much as possible. They are great expanders of distance. Take a pasture thirty miles square. A son livable about the center upon one side, and the father upon the other, would be compelled to travel sixty miles to visit each other, although they lived only thirty miles apart. All these things combined to produce bitterness, and a spirit of retaliation and revenge, and the results if not speedily averted will bring destruction, ruin and border warfare. The farmers or "Nesters," as they are called, organized, and the fence line is being cut to pieces and entirely destroyed wherever it is used to enclose the cow. The cattlemen are principally done in the night, although lately they have been discovered at work in the daytime. It is rumored that a line in Black County was lynched for interfering with a party engaged in demolishing fence lines. The stockmen and their cow-boys are preparing for the conflict. They are a class to be feared; in fact, the life they lead, away from society and the influence of government, soon breed a reckless, lawless, and to a degree, desperate. It is called lawlessness, but it is more properly an inability to appreciate the value of life. The rifle, pistol and knife are being cleaned and polished, and who can estimate the devastation, ruin and bloodshed that will follow if something is not done to avert the threatened disaster?

Uncle Jimmy in the City.

[Inter Ocean "Curt-Stone Crayons."] But the captain was only one among thousands, and of the same Uncle Jimmy Vincent, of Christian county. Mr. Vincent is one of the royal, simple-minded old fellows whose code of ethics involves the idea of politeness to bootlacks, newshyrs, and servant girls. He was quartered with his upish city relatives at a fashionable boarding-house, and he kept them on nettles by his hearty "good morning" and "good evening" to the dining-room girls, and by his friendly chats with the girl who looked after the rooms. The crisis came one day at dinner, when Uncle Jimmy, having devoured his ration of roasting ears, brooked his finger at the waiter and said, a little bashfully but confidently, "You bring me some more corn and I won't take any more."

On the street Uncle Jimmy was a puzzle to the city boys and bootlacks. When a boy offered him a paper he could not refuse without explaining it, his frank, kindly, temporary nature, that he did not want any, because he could not read without his spectacles. And when the bootlacks wanted to shine him up, he stopped to confide in them the fact that he got his boots from the city folks and blacked his boots himself, and he would leave it to them to say if he didn't do a "pretty good job for an old man." And there wasn't a boy that had the face to chaff the old gentleman.

Made-Up Men.

[San Francisco Chronicle.] "No, the custom is not original. It comes from abroad, where rones, dandies, and court-followers who are getting old make up to a greater extent than the most slender and homely litle-dancer in the country. After a man gets to be between 40 and 50 years of age his abdominal region expands and he becomes corpulent. To avoid this he wears an appliance, which, although it differs somewhat from the female corset, is virtually a corset, and clutches the wearers' adipose tissue up so as to make his form almost as perfect as an Apollo. Then by the judicious use of a few pads and some paint and powder, aided by false teeth and hair dye, the aged man looks many years younger and frisk about a ball-room with a step as light as a youth of 20. Army officers, as a general thing, are very proud of their shapes, and if nature has been unkind to them they wear corsets and pads. There are a dozen or more of Uncle Sam's brass-buttoned dandies who deal with me."

Deserted Virginia Homes.

[Joaquin Miller.] One afternoon, along with a small party, I went hunting for wild turkeys over the vast track of 4,000 acres of hill and valley woods and meadow land. And I am sure we galloped through at least fifty orchards, and saw quite as many deserted homes with the once cultivated fields of blue grass, and stones falling back into a state of nature. Now I know it is stated and believed that the owners of these fields fell in the war. Not so. These men pushed over the Blue range long ago. Even as early as the day when the present state of Illinois was known as "Illinoico county, state of Virginia," these little mountain homes were being massed together, and resolving themselves into great cattle "ranches" like this one in which I have just been spending the most delightful days of my life. How many strange old new-corned ones find down here among these ancient people. And how many curious relics of days "before the war, said."

Editorial Writing.

[Galt.] There are two uses of editorial writing. The first is to correct boldly false tendencies in the people. The next is to encourage good tendencies in the people, and to express the best form in the unexpressed instincts of right-minded readers.

Inter Ocean: Shoes of bright-colored leather will be worn this winter.

KEEP NOTHING FROM MOTHER.

They sat at the spinning together. And they spun the fine white thread; One face was old and the other young—A golden and a silver thread.

At times the young voice broke in song That was wonderfully sweet; And the mother's heart beat deep and calm For her joy was most complete.

There was many a holy lesson, Into woven with silent prayer; Taught to her gentle, listening child As they two sat spinning there.

"And of all that I speak, my darling, From my older head and heart, God give me one last thing to say, And with it thou shalt not part."

"Thou wilt listen to many voices, And all woe that this must be! The voice of prayer and the voice of love And the voice of flattery."

"But listen to me, my little one, There's one thing that thou shalt fear—Let never a word to my love be said Which her mother may not hear."

"No matter how true, my darling one, The words may seem to thee, They are not fit for my child to hear If they cannot be told to me."

"If thou'll ever keep the young heart pure And thy mother's heart from fear, Bring all that is said to thee by fate, At night to thy mother's ear."

CONCERNING A SENATOR.

A Half-Waked Statesman Catches Sudden Night of the Danger Signal.

[Chicago Tribune.] Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms French, in his interesting lecture, "Ten Years Among the Senators," told us the following amusing anecdote concerning Senator Davis, of West Virginia: "There was Davis, of West Virginia. From the humble position of a brakeman upon the railroad he has fought his upward way to two honorable elections to the senate. An industrious, useful, honorable member. A diligent, conscientious workman, appointment committees, and, with wisdom, earnest in all efforts for improving and cheapening transportation from the interior to the seaboard. It is wonderful how the influence of early education or early habits clings to us in after life."

Senator Davis, who, I have just told you, was in earlier days a brakeman, once gave the senate an emphatic demonstration of this oft-noted fact. Judge Thurman, being a generous stout fellow, carried an immense red bandanna handkerchief, and when he arose to speak, usually, as a prelude and as a blast like a trumpet. It was well toward morning of a warm, late autumn evening, and Senator Davis was asleep, his head resting upon a desk. But I will say for the senator that he was not often asleep in the senate. Senator Edmunds had provoked Judge Thurman to a speech, and, by introduction, the judge uttered his red bandanna and blew a blast of more than usual power. Mr. Davis may have been dreaming of his old railroad days; at any rate he sprang to his feet in a half-dazed condition, and, catching sight of the red flag—the old signal of danger—and seeming to imagine that he heard a shriek or alarm from the open throttle of a locomotive calling "Down brakes!" seized his desk, and, by the brakeman's firm, quick twist, wrenched it from the floor. I was not present on this occasion, and, therefore, cannot assert the entire truth of the story from personal knowledge. But it was often repeated about the senate chamber, and I never heard any of the details called in question."

Flats no Longer Popular.

[New York Cor. Albany Journal.] There may be no haunted houses in New York, but there are a good many haunted house owners, haunted by a fear of tenanted property. There is something of a panic among the proprietors of the costlier French flats. Such habitations became suddenly less desirable five years ago, and until 1882 they could not be built fast enough to supply the demand. Suites of ten or twelve rooms readily rented for as much as ordinary dwellings, that is, from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year. Investments in that kind of real estate yielded frequently fifteen per cent clear. But the limit was reached last spring and is this fall past. Prices of the best class of flats have fallen considerably, many of the new houses seem likely to remain empty, and the boom is over.

The present liking of moderately wealthy people for apartment houses, which are midway between flats and hotels. They are divided into suites of two to five rooms each, and are complete dwellings except that they provide no conveniences for cooking or eating. They are composed of parlors, bed-rooms and closets, and are beautiful in finish and arrangements. The rentals are ridiculously high, three rooms in a first-rate house and neighborhood costing not less than \$125 a month. Each of these pretentious structures has a restaurant on the European plan, and the service and management is like that of a hotel. To those families who wish to combine the pleasant features of housekeeping and boarding, there is no better conceivable way of doing it, but it is mighty expensive, and will remain so until, as with flats, more of them are erected than are wanted. Our fashions in dwellings change like the style of our clothes, though not quite so frequently.

The Sage and the Mourners.

[Detroit Free Press.] A Sage on his weary way to Wisconsin, came upon a crowd one day and observed a general sadness in all faces: "Why this gloom?" queried the old man, as he laid down his bundle and felt for the front end of his plug of tobacco. "Oh, Sage, we mourn the death of a good man," was the reply. "Was he honored?" "He was."

"Sober, upright, charitable, and given to peace?" "He was."

"Why do you praise and encouraged him in life?" asked the old man as he looked around him. "A hush fell upon the crowd, and no one replied."

"Fraise that comes after death," whispered the sage, "does not even cut down the undertaker's talk. Better squander your time sawing wood for his widow."

Monk.—The widow will be expected to take in plain sewing to support herself.

Thought He Knew Him.

[Chicago Herald.] A Cincinnati reporter, returning from the Latonia races, reported a mutual recognition as follows: "A party of Kentuckians, composed of judges, colonels, politicians and others, were joined by a gentleman known to one of the party. A general introduction followed. The new comer stared hard at one of the judges, as though he recognized a familiar face. The judge felt sure that he had met the gentleman before. 'Oh, were you not in Louisville at the spring meeting, judge?' Light broke over the judge's countenance. 'Oh, now I know; of course—yes—thought I knew you. Beat three kings for me in a jack pot at the Galt house. Come in and take a drink.'"

WOMAN AND HOME.

Words from Anxious Mothers Concerning the Little Ones.

Salutary Suggestions—Kitchen Wisdom—Decorations and Fashion—How to Brighten the Sitting-Room.

[Fannie B. in Minneapolis Housekeeper.] A "home-fairy" to begin with must have no formality here and the room should be the prettiest and cheeriest in the house.

When the room is entered it should be so bright, so cheerful, that sadness and depression drop away. A sombre room will give any one the blues, and for this reason use all that is possible of the bright martial red; it arouses triumphant feelings, joy and gaiety.

Get a carpet with a deal of scarlet in it; a cream-colored ground with deep scarlet roses is very pretty, if one can afford a Brussels, if not, the new ingrains have beautiful designs and bright colors.

Numbers of small, oddly-shaped tables, low and high, are placed about the room and used for books, works, photographs, and whatever one has "lying round." Or one large table, that symbol of comradeship and content, and it should always be covered with a quite, rich beautifully bordered cloth.

Gypsy tables and window stands are covered with dark, rich stuff, the valance around caught up in small festoons and fastened with bows or tassels, finished round the edge of the table with cord. If you have a couch that is stiff and ugly, try what a few soft cushions will do.

A handy man with a few carpenter tools could soon make a nice easel out of black walnut, also screen and pedestals. An old second-hand cabinet, in dead black, might be bought for a little, and, stowed away in a shady corner, would look as well as new, to hold a few choice engravings in plain frames.

When you have an old-fashioned cupboard in the sitting-room that you don't seem to know just what to do with, take off the doors, paint the inside a deep rich red, or cover the sides and shelves with cloth of gold, and use it as a bookcase.

Small gypsy tables, covered with pretty material and fringed, are just the thing for the book basket, books or pots of flowers. An ordinary stone jar, such as pickles and other things are kept in, may be painted a chocolate-brown or dark red, and decorated with ferns, flowers, birds and butterflies. Ginger jars, small stone jugs, whatever has a good or classical shape, may be made a thing of beauty, if harmony and taste are carefully observed.

There must be a bracket here and there beneath a picture, where a pot of ivy can be placed to form a graceful framing to the portrait, perhaps of some loved one, or for an engraving or pretty chromo. A bunch of cats, with long, even stems, tied with a band of wide satin ribbon and suspended by the same under a picture, is a simple, pretty decoration within the reach of almost any one.

A large pampas plume with five or six long peacock feathers, using the plume as a background for the feathers, all tied with a band of peacock blue or green ribbon, is often fastened on the wall in a corner, over the door, over or under a picture, or on the upper corners of an easel or high music stand. If these are pressed in packing, shake them over the grate or near the stove, and the heat will spread and make them fluffy.

Large vases filled with one large or three smaller pampas plumes, make a pretty corner piece and also add much to the attractiveness of a mantel-shelf. One or two bright-tinted fans, hung on the wall, a bunch of catkins, or an empty bird's nest, tied with a bright bow of ribbon or fastened on the picture wire, (or always hang pictures with the common wire, it does not look so little, no damage to the wall, a large vase in the corner filled with sprays of autumn leaf, ferns, or wild grasses are also desirable ornaments.

A Reform in Children's Parties Needed.

[Saratoga Cor. Peek's Sun.] Children's parties are all right when they are conducted in a rational manner. I say rational not in the sense that I would have it understood that the children's parties as given here at Long Branch, Newport and other watering places are irrational, but they are overdone. I am told, however, that Newport has given up the custom of making the children's ball a regular weekly affair. I have had several talks with some of the good old mothers who have been summing here at the "States," and they are of the same opinion as myself that a reform should be instituted, not political, as would naturally be supposed, and of which so many have started here at Saratoga, but a reform in children's parties.

I was talking recently with a mother on this subject, and she, with tears in her eyes, said she would not come to Saratoga another season with her children. She said she had come each season since she was married, and had of late years brought her children. "But," says she, "I cannot come and bring them another season if these children's parties are continued." I have heard a great many other mothers express themselves in the same manner. "And can you wonder at it?" The demoralizing influences of these unnatural displays are abundantly evident in the whole after career and development of these little ones who are so fortunate as to have fathers and mothers who, unthinkingly send their children to these parties, thinking only of the present in their children's lives, and anxious that they should have as grand a time as the children of their neighbors or friends. If these fathers and mothers, who have been so generous in the display their children make in the ball room at these watering places, would stop and think of its after effect, I do not believe these children's parties would be continued. "At 10 years of age the little girl of the day is an incipient coquette," remarked an old gentleman who was a spectator at one of these balls. "At 14 she is a finished woman of the world, and knows as much as her mother, and enjoys her knowledge a great deal more."

Better Mothers.

[Dr. J. H. Hanaford in Western Plowman.] The great demand of the age is better educated females—educated in all respects, their whole capabilities brought into activity, since the health, vigor, mental and moral power of the next generation at least, will depend on their condition more than all other factors combined. "Teach after thy kind." The sickly mother will rear a sickly child, the foolish mother may not at first be so, but the foolish mother—so during the most important period of her earthly life—will produce peevishness in her offspring. The groveling, low, sensual, intemperate, and vicious woman becomes just to that extent the mother of just such children, as the future will demonstrate. If these are facts, therefore, it is a matter of vital importance that our girls should be thoroughly educated to become wives and mothers, not so much because that is their highest position, as because the true woman wishes to be a wife and mother from the very aspirations of her nature. If she is thus to become the mother of the race, it is her right and the duty which society owes her, to have every possible facility to become the highest type of such a mother—healthy and wise.

Which Shall It Be?

[Harriet M. Morris in Woman's Journal.] I am sadly conscious that thousands of mothers are so over-burdened that the actual demands of life, from day to day, consume all their time and strength. But, "of two evils choose the least," and which would you call the least, an unpainted stove or an untaught boy? Dirty windows, or a child whose confidence you have failed to gain? Cobwebs in the corner, or a son over whose soul a crust has formed so strong that you despair of melting it with your hot tears and your fervent prayers?

I have seen a woman who was absolutely ignorant of her children's habit of thought, who never felt that she could spare a half hour to read or talk with them—I have seen this woman spend ten minutes in ironing a sheet—there were six in the washing—one hour in fluting the ruffles and arranging the puffs of her little girl's "sweet white suit," thirty minutes in polishing things which were already bright and clean; forty minutes in frosting and decorating a cake for tea, because "company" was expected.

When the mother, a good orthodox Christian—shall appear before the great white throne, to be judged for "the deeds done in the body," and to give in her report of the Master's treasures placed in her care, there will be questions and answers like these: "Where are the boys and girls I gave thee?"

"Lord, I was busied keeping my house clean and in order, and my children wandered away."

"Where wert thou while thy sons and thy daughters were learning lessons of dishonesty, malice and impurity?"

"Lord, I was polishing furniture and ruffling dresses and making beautiful rugs!"

"What hast thou to show for thy life-work?"

"The tidest house, Lord, and the best starching and ironing in all our neighborhood!"

Oh! these children! these children! The restless, eager boys and girls whom we love more than our own lives! Shall we devote our time and strength to that which perishes, while the rich garden of our child's soul lies neglected, with foul weeds choking out all worthy and beautiful growths? Shall we exalt the incidentals of life to the rank of a purpose, to the shutting out of that work whose results reach beyond the stars?

Fleeing old mother, are the days of childhood; and speckless, snowy linen, the consciousness that every thing about the house is faultlessly bright and clean, will poor comfort in that day wherein we shall discover that our poor boy's feet have chosen the path that shall take him out of the way to all eternity.

Children's Toilettes.

[The Season.] Children's toilettes are less subject to the caprices of fashion than those of their elders, and the shapes worn for some years past are so becoming, graceful and healthful that sensible mothers who consult the well-being of their tender offspring often express a hope that such loose styles may not go out for some time to come. It is true attempts have often been made to copy in a certain way the costumes of man, young men, or older sisters, yet an insurmountable obstacle to the dressmaker who wishes to turn a delicate figure of four or five years into the stuffed dimensions of a fashionable puppet, is the unformed, growing frame of the little wearer, which cannot be brought to look anything but awkward in a tight fitting style, and as to improvers, stings and hoops, long skirts, pointed collars, and voluminous trappings, we ask, would these agree with the youthful vivacity and sprightliness of our little friends?

Happily, too, for the present generation, art has acquired sufficient sway to dictate laws in this line of fashion, and it is now universally agreed that garments giving freedom of limb and action lend grace and charm to young people of all ages, though it must never be forgotten that any inherent faults and fallings in the juvenile forms of children and stout girls should be concealed as gracefully as possible.

The richness of children's costumes depends upon the age of the wearers; and the loveliest dresses are certainly seen on little people between 3 and 6 years, for babies are always dressed in loose clothes.

What a Woman Has Developed.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.] A Mrs. Chapman, of New York city, has created a small industry on a large scale for women. She began by making the large collars for children out of two birds, the ordinary "feather edge" and "rick-rack" connected together, or aided in forming designs by lace stitches executed with brooch needles and knitting cotton. The demand became so great that her own hands were unable to supply it, and she began to employ women and give instructions in the art, which is not difficult.

This was four years ago. Mrs. Chapman has now 700 women on her books, living in different parts of this and other states, many on Long Island and in New Jersey. They are mainly married, and do the work at home, and as a help or in order to have some money of their "very own." Some few ladies come in carriages to get their work, which, of course, is not very remunerative, being of a kind that can be taken up readily and does not require much skill. The pecuniary result of ten hours' work amounts to about a dollar. The articles include collars, cuffs, toilettes, dresses, caps, lace covers for the toilet and the like, and might be extended to coverlids, curtains, shams, and other things in definite. Seventy-five thousand collars were supplied last year to the wholesale dealer that takes all of Mrs. Chapman's productions.

A New Theory of Love.

[Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.] What is all this fiery fire? Does it make men admire us? Or love us? Have fine feathers really anything to do with fascinating these male birds? Sentiment is beyond me, anyhow. A journalistic friend assured me that sympathy was the great inciter of love. He said that the Rev. Dr. Buckley told him of having met, in an asylum, two beautiful and accomplished women, who were teachers in the institution and wives of mad and dumb men. They might have had their pick, to a reasonable extent, from among men with full faculties, and yet they had chosen husbands who never had and never could speak or hear a word. The two matches had proved so agreeable that a young beirress of the neighborhood was betrothed to a third pupil. Dr. Buckley had convinced himself that sympathy in these instances begot love.

The Rev. Dr. Newman was in the party, and my friend quotes him as dissenting from that theory and saying, "A woman invariably has an ideal man in her mind for a husband. She doesn't often find it; counter-part in reality. [Now, what is it that usually disillusionizes her? It is the man's talk. He looks like a very commonplace mortal. Now a deaf mute doesn't let himself down in that way. His methods of conversation are so laborious that he doesn't resort to them unless he has something to say. He remains a hero in the estimation of the woman whom he impresses favorably by his person, and she falls in love with him for good and all." So we had better stop dressing carefully and hold our tongues in case this theory is sound and reversible as to sexes.

The Misfortune of Raising False Hopes.

[Cor. Whitehall Times.] The tendency of the age is to level the barriers between the sexes; girls play tennis, they row, they think, they skate, they sit in smoking-rooms; they dance, not only in the evening, but in the morning. The natural tendency of such intimate association would be matrimony. But the fact is, that men who might have serious intentions are frightened off before liking begets love. There is an all-prevailing fuss pervading the intercourse of young people which is altogether detrimental. The instant a pair begin to show any particular liking for each other's society, the world around them is instantly on the qui vive. The mother watches, fuses, reports to her cronies, and too often catches the girl, wounding her sense of delicacy, and making her conscious and constrained, or leading her to imagine herself beloved, when the man's feeling is only that of pleasure in the society of a young woman who does her best to make herself agreeable.

Men are usually ignorant how girls note and weigh the attentions they receive, and that they impart the details of such homage to sympathetic, if not envious, feminine ears, thus giving body to vague notions, and brooding over trifles till they gather shape. Meanwhile, the man, having said the pretty things his idea of politeness has prompted, goes away, forgetting them, and their recent, while she is expecting a declaration as the result of a few soft nothings, a squeeze of the hand or tender glances. Women are not aware, on the other hand, how sincerely he may like and admire a girl without a thought beyond mere good-will. And it is precisely the better kind of man who falls into the misfortune of raising false hopes; the man who believes in the simplicity and candor of women, desires their sympathy and values their regard.

Novelties in Wall Decoration.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.] A patent has recently been granted to two New York parties for a new process for ornamenting walls, ceilings and paper-hangings. The method of ornamenting surfaces consists in applying a thin layer of a plastic mass or paste on the surface and producing relief ornaments in the mass by means of steel combs and other suitable implements.

Second, the improvement, in the art of ornamenting surfaces consists in applying a thin layer of a mixture of white lead, whiting, plaster of Paris, oil and a drier on the surface to be ornamented, and then producing relief ornaments in the said layer, which is plastic, by means of combs or other suitable implements.

Perhaps the most decided novelty in paper hanging is Linotype-Wallpaper, a preparation resembling rubber, embossed in all styles of French scrolls and geometrical figures. After mounting, it is to be painted first in temper, and then bronzed. It is as durable as the house itself and worth from 40 cents to \$1.25 per yard. It is intended to be used for dados, wall designs and panels.

One Mass of Misery.

[Cor. Detroit Free Press "Household."] One of the greatest causes of misery among the working classes is early marriages. Thousands marry for what is called love without the least common sense. The poor wife is continually at her wits' end how to make both ends meet; the earl, the misery, the suffering she has to go through, is impossible to describe. The family is continually living from hand to mouth, the husband fears to be out of work, he cannot look the future in the face, and there is nothing left for them but a continual struggle against poverty. Home to them is not a home; it is only a name. If the husband happens to die the wife and children are left utterly destitute, nothing for them but the poorhouse and the pauper's grave. The very life they have for the children makes them miserable. Will love make these poor people happy? I say, no. Love can never make people happy under such circumstances. John Bright says: "It is one mass of misery from the cradle to the grave."

Consult Your Convenience.

[Mrs. Dr. Roe in Housekeeper.] To all who are striving to make strap and buckle meet around the bundle of their wants I would say: You can reduce the bundle very greatly by discriminating between your needs and your fancies; between what you buy for comfort and what you buy for show. O, the cowardice and folly of trying to appear richer than you are! In trying to equal or out-do your neighbors, or in stinting your family in order to make a feast when company comes.

It is vulgar to overload a table, besides being expensive and unsatisfactory. You are no better than a slave until you are above minding what people say or think. Be a brave woman, consulting your own means and convenience rather than the opinion of your neighbors. Po dignity, neatness and simplicity in your style of living and others will be only too glad to follow your example.

How a Chinaman Cooks Rice.

[New York Sun.] "Melican man no sabe cookee rice," said a Mott street Chinaman who was industriously washing a big pan of rice on the edge of the sidewalk. "She no washee plenty. Heap washee makes rice good."

The Chinaman poured on water, carefully rubbed the wet rice between the palms of his hands, bringing the grains just to the surface. Again and again he poured the water off and renewed it. When he had washed the rice in a dozen waters, carefully removing imperfect grains, he drained off the remaining water, leaving the rice in a snowy mass.

"How cookee?" he said in answer to a question. "Put no too much water!" A Chinaman uses just so much water that the rice will cook dry. He never touches a spoon to it, and when it is done every grain is whole, soft, and thoroughly cooked.

But Little Lace.

French women of fashion use very little lace or linen around the neck and wrists, and it is said to be allowable to dispense with it altogether, using dark velvet next the flesh to bring out its delicate tints.

English Proverb: There is one good wife in the country and every man thinks that he hath her.

Jerry Greening: Th' tongues o' some men I know be very like clocks as run on strikin'—not 't' tell ye th' time o' day, but just 'cause they's something wrong inside o' 'em.

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